CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28662—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	9-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	9-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th Feb.
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.L. ROME	5500	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th „
† SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st „
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th „
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE		3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 13th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

N.B.—Owing to Decline in Exchange the above Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st ultimo.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS Popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, Ceither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, Cash Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.
„ Pints, „ Rs. 6-4; „ Rs. 7.

N.B.—Owing to Decline in Exchange the above Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st ultimo.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.	Rs. 5 0	Per case of 3 dozen Qts. Rs. 24 14 6
Per dozen Pts.	Rs. 4 0	Per case of 6 dozen Pts. Rs. 23 0 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

N.B.—Owing to DECLINE in EXCHANGE the above Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from, 21st ultimo.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE WHITE CROCKERY,

IN NEAT STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

THIS elegant Ware is quite suitable for any Table, and was largely used at the Entertainments given in honour of the Cesarewitch; at the same time its astonishingly low price makes it suitable for district and other use.

SERVICE No. 5. PLAIN WHITE, without Lines.
DINNER SERVICE.

		Cash. Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit Prices. Rs.	a.
10-inch Hot-Water Plates	per doz	22	0	25	0
10 „ Meat do.	„	3	4	3	12
10 „ Soup do.	„	3	4	3	12
8 „ Pudding do.	„	2	4	2	8
6 „ Cheese do.	„	1	14	2	2
18 „ Well Gravy Dish	each	5	8	6	4
18 „ Flat Dish	„	3	4	3	12
16 „ do.	„	2	4	2	8
14 „ do.	„	1	6	1	9
12 „ do.	„	1	0	1	2
10 „ do.	„	0	15	1	1
16 „ Fish Drainer	„	2	4	2	8
9 „ Pie Dish	„	0	12	0	14
11 „ do.	„	1	2	1	4
Cheese Dish, without Cover	„	2	12	3	2
Covered Cheese Dish	„	6	8	7	8
Do. Soup Tureen and Stand	„	7	0	8	0
Do. Sauce Tureen and Stand		1	12	2	0
Do. Side Dish	„	6	8	7	8
Do. Vegetable Dish	„	2	2	2	6
Salad Bowl	„	2	4	2	8
Tripartite Vegetable Dish	„	5	0	5	12
Dinner Service for 12 Persons	„	57	0	64	0

SERVICE No. 5. *Plain White, without Lines.*
BREAKFAST SERVICE.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	9	0	10	0
Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers	„	5	8	6	4
Plates	„	5	8	6	4
Slop Basin	each	1	0	1	2
Sugar Basin, covered	„	1	12	2	0
Cream Jug	„	1	0	1	2
Milk Jug	„	1	4	1	7
10-inch Dish	„	2	4	2	8
12 „	„	2	12	3	2
Butter Pot and Stand	„	2	8	2	14
Toast Rack	„	2	8	2	12
Bread and Butter Plates	„	1	0	1	1
Egg Stand and 6 Cups	„	5	8	6	4
Covered Muffin Plate	„	2	8	2	14
Breakfast Sets for 12 Persons		28	0	32	0
Do. 6 do.		15	0	17	0

	Cash	Credit
Oriental Peach Blow Dinner Service	Rs. 85	Rs. 95
Bird on Almond Branch Service	„ 97	„ 109

AND OTHER SERVICES.

	Cash	Credit
Bird on Almond Branch, Gilt Line Breakfast Services for 12 Persons	Rs. 51	Rs. 57
Do. do. do. for 6 Persons	„ 27	„ 30

FINE LIMOGES CHINA.

HANDSOME HAND-PAINTED CHINA DINNER SERVICES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

		Cash. Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.
No. 1	Pretty Green Spray with Blue Flower, per set	120	0	135	0
„ 2	„ „ „ with Pink do. do.	120	0	135	0
„ 3	„ „ „ with Violet do. do.	130	0	135	0
„ 4	„ Spray with Yellow and Red do. do.	130	0	135	0
„ 5	„ „ with Blue and Pink do. coloured Bird and Flies, per set	140	0	155	0
„ 6	„ Pattern very neat, Pretty Faded Leaf and Flower, per set	140	0	155	0

EACH SET CONTAINS 79 PIECES, AS UNDER:—

24 Meat Plates.
12 Soup „
12 Pudding Plates.
[illegible]
2 each 10-in. and 12-in. Flat Dishes.
1 each 14-in., 16-in., and 18-in. Flat Dishes.
1 Well Gravy Dish.
2 Covered Vegetable Dishes.
1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.
2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stand.
2 Covered Side Dishes and Warmers.
1 Salad Bowl.
1 16-in., Fish Drainer.
1 each 9-in. and 11-in. Pie Dishes.

N.B.—Owing to DECLINE in EXCHANGE the above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from 21st ultimo.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER.

FLESH BRUSHES. SPONGES AND LOOFAHS.
TOILET SOAPS.

COMFORTS.

PERFUMES. SPRAY PRODUCERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GYMKHANERY.

CRICKET KIT, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Bats, Feltham's, all cane	11	0
„ „ double cane	9	8
„ „ single cane	8	4
„ „ spliced handle	6	4
„ Lilywhite's Drivers	15	0
„ Boy's, from Rs. 1-8 to	2	0
Bat Covers (leather or canvas), from	5	0
Stumps, for Boys, per set	1	12
„ polished ash brass ferruled, iron shod, per set	7	0
„ „ „ ebony tops, per set	9	0
Leg Guards, best chamois	7	8
Wicket-keeping Gloves, Rs. 6-8 to	8	0
Batting Gloves, best red tubular India Rubber, Rs. 6-8 to	7	4
Long Stopping Nets	8	8
Complete with poles, Ropes, Ferrules, &c.	11	12
Cricket Balls, treble seamed, Darks' or Duke's, each	4	8
Eclipse, Practice Ball, each	2	12
Boys' Cricket Sets, from Rs. 5-0 to	11	0

FOOTBALL.

	Nos.	4	5	6	7
Association	Rs.	6-12	7-12	8-8	9-8

Best red or grey rubber and finest leather.

HOCKEY.

	Rs.	a.
Sticks, best peeled Oak, each	0	12
Balls, covered string, each	0	12

Importers of Gymnasium, In-door and Out-door Games, Lawn-Tennis, Badminton, Fives, Quoits, Fishing Tackle, &c., &c.

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ultimo.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
POONA: Temple House Camp and Bhoodwar Peth City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, [illegible]

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT[illegible]

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBA[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PELLICULINE.

THE New Preparation for the cure of every kind of Skin Disease. It is perfectly harmless, soothes and allays all irritation immediately it is applied, and has already proved to be a certain Remedy for affections of the Skin.

Pelliculine, Per Pot, Re. 1-4.
Pelliculine Toilet Powder, Per Box, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPARKLING WINES.

CHAMPAGNES.	Doz. qts. Rs.	a.	Doz. pts. Rs.	a.
Hiedsieck's Dry Monopole	64	0	34	8
Chateau de Conde "Privilege," extra dry	63	0	34	0
Special Cuvee-Grand Vin, dry	52	0	28	0
First quality, grand Rheims vintage	42	0	23	0
Saumur, dry, sparkling, very fine	30	0	17	0
Giesler's first quality, dry	57	0	33	0
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s Reserve Cuvee B.	64	0	35	0
Sparkling Moselle, delicious flavour	40	0	22	0
Sparkling Hock, exhilarating	40	0	22	0

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in ENCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ult.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

[illegible] and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed [illegible] Shipping Companies and Agents.

[illegible]RCKS & Co., LD.,
[illegible]K, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
[illegible]E ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED WATCHES.

THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them:—

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures	„ T. H. Sealy	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	„ H. C. Dutt	24th August, 1882.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	„ T. Mullone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do, Cylinder do.	„ E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless do. do.	Mr. A. Guillermo	2nd January, 1890.

METAL WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever, Black Dial	Capt. C. Yates	18th March, 1881.
Double Crystal Keyless Cylinder, Gilt Case	Mr. Young	14th July, 1885.
Crystal-faced Key-winding do. do.	Ali Tala	4th February, 1887.
Do. Keyless do. Plain Case	Yeggian Iyet	16th October, 1888.
Do. do. Enamelled Case	Mr. J. J. Walmsley	10th May, 1889.

Owners of these Watches are requested to make an early Application to

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' SUN — MELTONS, HELMETS, TERAI, prettily trimmed with handsome Gold and Silver Puggaries at HALF REGULAR PRICES. Also Ladies' Cloth Travelling Caps, Re. 1-8 each.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

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THACKER & CO., LD.,

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HIGH-CLASS

ENGRAVINGS & PHOTOGRAVURES

AFTER PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

AN Engraving to be unexceptionable should be an Early Impression. Early Impressions are, of course, better than later ones, for after a time the Plate gets worn, and as a consequence the delicate lines become fainter and at length broken altogether; the stronger parts become confused, and the Impression appears Clouded.

ALL THESE ARE EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

THE REMNANT OF AN ARMY.
DR. BRYDEN'S ARRIVAL AT JELLALABAD AFTER THE RETREAT FROM CABUL.

After the original painting by Mrs. BUTLER (Miss Thompson), engraved by J. J. GRANT, in 1 inch oak frame, with inner gilt beading. Size of plate 29½ by 17¾ in., size of frame 39 by 27 in. oblong.
Rs. 60.

TEL-EL-KEBIR.

An Oblong Photogravure from the original painting by A. DE NEUVILLE. Size of picture 32 by 18 inches, in oak and gilt frame, size 44 by 30 inches.
Rs. 50.

LAST ELEVEN AT MAIWAND.

An Oblong Engraving by G. A. Tomkins after an original painting by Frank Fuller. Size of engraving 30 by 18 inches, in oak and gilt frame, size 42 by 30 inches.
Rs. 55.

DEFENCE OF RORKE'S DRIFT.
(22nd, 23rd January 1879).

An Oblong Etching by Leopold Flaming after the original painting by A. de Neuville. Size 35 by 21 in. in oak and gilt frame, size 47 by 33 in.
Rs. 55.

THE THIN RED LINE.
93rd Highlanders, Balaklava.

An Oblong Engraving from the original painting by R. Gibb. Size of picture 28 by 14, in oak and gilt frame, 45 by 32 inches.
Rs. 50.

"SCOTLAND FOR EVER."

An Oblong Engraving showing the charge of the Royal Scots Greys at Waterloo after the painting by Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. Butler). Size of print 41½ by 25 in oak and gilt frame, size 53 by 35.
Price Rs. 60.

RETOUR DE RECONNAISSANCE.

An Oblong Photogravure from the original painting by A. de Neuville. Size of picture, 26 by 17½ inches, in oak and gilt frame, 40 by 34 inches.
Rs. 40.

DEFENSE DE LA PORTE DE LONGBOYAU.
(Combat De la Malmaison, 21st October, 1870).

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. DE NEUVILLE. Size of picture 29 by 19 in. in oak and gilt frame, size 43 by 34 inches.
Rs. 45.

A LA RECHERCHE D'UN GUE.

An Upright Photogravure from the original by A. DE NEUVILLE. Size of picture 26 by 17 in oak and gilt frame, size 41 by 31 inches.
Rs. 40.

UN PORTEUR DE DEPECHES.
(Pres Metz, September, 1870.)

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. DE NEUVILLE. Size of picture 23 by 19, in oak and gil frame, size 41 by 31 inches.
Rs. 45.

L'ALERTE.

An Upright Photogravure from the original painting by E. DETAILLE. Size of picture 22 by 19, in oak and gilt frame, size 40 by 34 inches.
Rs. 40.

UNE PIECE EN DANGER.

An Upright Photogravure after the original by A. de Neuville. Size of picture, 26 by 17, in oak and gilt frame, size 41 by 31 inches.
Rs. 40.

CHARGES DE DRAGONS A GRAVELOTTE.
(16th August, 1870.)

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. de Neuville. Size of picture 29 by 19, in oak and gilt frame, size 43 by 34 inches.
Rs. 45.

CONCERT AUX AVANT—POSTES.

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. de Neuville. Size of picture 19 by 28, in oak and gilt frame, size 31 by 41 inches.
Rs. 45.

LE CEMETIERE DE SAINT PRIVAT.
(18th August, 1870.)

An Oblong Photogravure from the original by A. de Neuville. Size of picture 27 by 19, in oak and gilt frame, size 40 by 31 inches.
Rs. 45.

A large selection of Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, Prints and Sporting Prints are now kept in stock, framed and unframed. New productions by the principal Artists are always being added, and a summary of these is published from time to time.

The various articles and appliances connected with works of art, such as Frames, Mounts, and Ornamental Mouldings, &c., are also supplied.

The Drawing and Mounting, the [illegible] of Paintings and Renovation of Engravings, the Gilding and Re-gilding of Frames, Mounts, &c., are also undertaken [illegible] by highly skilled workmen.

The charges for all work of this description are [illegible] upon the most moderate scale consistent with the maintenance of a high standard of excellence in respect to both materials and workmanship.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Mr. GEO. C. MILN, Miss KATE DOUGLAS, and Miss FRANCES ROSS.
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,"

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.,
In Aid of the Homes for Poor Parsees,
MR. GEO. C. MILN as "SHYLOCK."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH,
In Aid of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.
MR. GEO. C. MILN as "BASSANIO."
MR. C. M. CURSETJEE as "SHYLOCK."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner,
In Aid of the LEPER ASYLUM.
M . GEO. C. MILN as "SHYLOCK."

The performance each evening will commence with the delightful Comedietta,

"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M. Prices as usual. Box plan at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, Fort, from 8 A.M. to 7-30 P.M., where Seats can be Booked and obtained for all Parts of the House. Students' Tickets at Half Price, except in Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"POPULAR NIGHT."

LADIES' SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION	8-30 to 11 p.m.

Our excellent BRASS BAND plays.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

THURSDAY! THURSDAY!! AT 8-30 P. M.
CAPT. DUNCAN C. ROSS,
Champion Athlete of the World.
Also G. B. MITCHELL,

Brother of the Famous Charlie Mitchell, is willing to meet any middleweight Boxer in Bombay for a Exhibition of Boxing in Queensberry rule.
Capt. ROSS will wrestle any body in India.

NUGENT & CO., Proprietors.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION
AT THE SECRETARIAT.
Open DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SUNSET.
A MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE EVERY AFTERNOON.
ADMISSION, 8 ANNAS.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited, of Shanghai, are prepared to effect Marine Insurances at Current Rates.

E. SPINNER & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1892.

NOTICE.
BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers at the Bath Premises, on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 8 A.M.

CASH BOXES,

Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

Outside Measure, exclusive of Projections.				Rs.
No. 1—6 in. long	by 4 in. wide	by 2¼ in. deep	...	15
„ 2—7½ in. „	by 4½ in. „	by 3 in. „	...	18
„ 3—9 in. „	by 5½ in. „	by 3½ in. „	...	21
„ 4—10 in. „	by 6 in. „	by 4 in. „	...	23
„ 5—11 in. „	by 6½ in. „	by 4½ in. „	...	25
„ 6—12 in. „	by 7 in. „	by 5 in. „	...	28
„ 7—14 in. „	by 8 in. „	by 5 in. „	...	33

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE SOUTHERN MAHARATA GINNING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of Messrs. SORABJI FRAMJEE and C. VARADRAJULU NAIDOO, constituting the firm of Messrs. FRAMJEE & C. in the Southern Maharatta Ginning and Pressing Company, ceased on the 24th day of August, 1891, and that the business of the said Company has since the said date been continued by the Undersigned as the sole continuing Partners of the said Company.—Dated Bombay, 9th day of February, 1892.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 677 OF 1890.

PUNDHARINATH MUDONJEE, of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Pallom Road, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHRIKRISHNA JANARDHAN and PUNDHARINATH JANARDHAN, both of Bombay Hindoo, residing at First Carpenter Street, outside the Fort .... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 26th day of January 1892, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed. All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being in the 1st Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1705 and 1704, Collector's new No. 8827, old Survey No. 478 and 478, new Survey No. 5224, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality under Ward No. 6565 and Street Nos. 83 and 85, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the First Carpenter Street, on or towards the east by a Sweeper's passage and the property of Gungadhur Narotum, on or towards the west by a gully (or lane) and the house of Luxumon Cheetghun, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendants and their family.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment, or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 27th Day of February, 1892, lodge in my Office a statement, verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 5th Day of February, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS	9,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS	7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Menist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A SINGLE BARRELLED 450 EXPRESS RIFLE (in wooden case) by Gibbs of Bristol, almost new. Price Rs. 175, including 180 Cartridge cases and bullets. Apply to "No. 100," at the Office of this Paper.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TRAVELLING Spirit COOKING STOVES with Utensils in Tin Box. Very Compact and handy for Travellers.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FRESH OILMAN STORES FOR SALE.—In original cases at Invoice Cost and Charges. Apply to ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 3 rolls of music and case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH & Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate. Cheaper kinds, Rs. 70, with 3 rolls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN, GARBUTT HALL, TO BE LET, for this Season. Apply S. D. DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with every thing. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel Mrs. Lyon was very sick indeed and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

HYPNOTISM.—A person who can HYPNOTISE is wanted. Write to "L. P.," care of this paper.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR HIRE, TURN-OUTS.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS per lb. Re. 1-8. French High Class Confectionery Per lb. Rs. 2, Butter Scotch, per packet, As. 3.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before i leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT
GREASE-PROOF LININGS,
FASHIONABLE
WELL VENTILATED.
SHAPES.
BEST QUALITY.
LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL), Rs. 8-8.

STRAW HATS, HAND MADE,	Rs. 4-0
BOYS' (BLACK),	Rs. 5-8
TERAI HATS (BEST QUALITY),	Rs. 14-8
VARSITY CAPS (A LARGE CHOICE)	Rs. 2-8

Just arrived a large Assortment of Ellwood's Superior SUN HATS, HELMETS, Hawke's REGULATION HELMETS, White Doe, and Khakee, Cavalry and Infantry pattern.

THORPE & CO. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY given by us through our present Representative in Bombay for Mr. CECIL KERR FAIRLESS to SIGN for us "per pro." is hereby CANCELLED, and in substitution we have APPOINTED Mr. F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT, and authorize him TO SIGN "per. pro." for our Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dated London, 22nd January, 1892.

A BANK MANAGER of SCOTCH or ENGLISH TRAINING is REQUIRED, who has had 8 or 10 years' experience in the East.

He must possess superior qualifications, in addition to energy, tact, and good address.

Liberal Terms will be given.

Address "BANK MANAGER," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Grahams Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1892, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
III. To confirm the addition to the Tonnage Scale of the article "Bran in Bags" in accordance with the ascertained measurements.
IV. To elect new members, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st February 1892.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on Wednesday, the 10th February next, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of considering the advisability or otherwise of purchasing the property of the Gordon's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and, if so determined by the Meeting, of passing a Resolution or Resolutions authorising the Directors to purchase the same on behalf of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents, Manockjee Petit M. Company, Ld.
Bombay, 30th January, 1892.

NOTICE.
BALUCHISTAN
"SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1892"

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, and three days following.

RAI BAHADAR HITTU RAM, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Secretary.
Sibi, 20th January, 1892.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th February 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Account for the year ending 30th June 1891.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8TH to 15TH February 1892, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
J. S. KEAY, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
BY JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
His Attorneys.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1892.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1892, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1892:—

1. Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing earth, sand, stone, pearl shells from all the Creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

A. C. LOGAN,
Collector, and President, District Local Board, Kolaba.
Camp Roha, January, 1892.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY	at Rs. 27	8
FINE OLD SHERRY	at „ 27	0
FINE OLD PORT	at „ 32	0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT	at „ 43	0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

AUCTION SALE.

S. S. "UMTATA."—The Hull of this Steamer, stranded at Armogaum, along with the Cargo on Board, consisting of Rice, Grain, Oil, Paper, Gunnies, Teak, &c., will be SOLD by AUCTION, at Madras, on 20th February, 1892. Also Sundry Boats, Tackle, &c., at Madras.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Bombay, 5th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શૈકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bonet of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage, English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

	Per Box of	Rs.	a.
LA CAROLINA, Londres Espl.	100	25	0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina	„	26	0
Do. Londres	„	26	0
Do. Princesas	„	26	0
Do. Reg. Espl.	50	20	0
*AGUILA D'ORO, Victorias	100	28	0
* Do. Londres Eleg.	„	30	0
BELINDA, Reina Victoria	„	40	0
CUBA INDUSTRIAL, Bouquets	25	10	0

* Popularly Known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.
SPOTTED CABANAS.—Rs. 11 per 100.
VERY CHOICE.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	per 100.	
TRABUCOS	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3 8	„

TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

FELIX CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	962½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¾
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	38,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	—	..	—	98

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,900	125	125	10	125
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	35
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	131½
Khangaum	1240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80x
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	267½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	105
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	825

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	525
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625xd.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	550xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	550xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	860
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	620xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,080	1,000	1,000	30	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	[illegible]
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,425
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	282½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	472½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	695
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	..	do.	461

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	850
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,600xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	298
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	100
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	472½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	[illegible]	all	85	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co.	9,200	2	.5	5-8	19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-14	
China Leaf	„	23-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	23	„
Do. do. new	„	22-14	„
Australia do.	„	23	
Bombay do.	„	23-9	
English Sovereigns	„	14-13	
Do. Drazons	„	14-12-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	108-9	
Do. 17½ do.	„	108-10	
Carolus Dollars	„	327	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	223	„
Five-Francs	„	291	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Music at the Arts Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Romeo and Juliet," 4-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday.—Eugenie (s), from Batoum; Warora (s), Calcutta; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—Strathdon (s), for Hull; Tripoli (s), Rangoon; and Falshaw (s), Elephant Point.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Strathdon left the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Berenice left the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 11th instant.

MUSIC AT YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next, the 15th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p. m., on Thursday, the 11th instant.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—His Highness the Gaekwar, at the request of the managing committee of the Native General Library, during his late visit, has honoured the committee by enrolling his name, as a life member of the institution, paying Rs. 150. His Highness has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 as an endowment to the book fund, the interest on which sum will be used in the purchase of new books from England for the use of the library.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—WE are desired to draw attention to the grand evening concert that is to be held at the Connaught Club, Colaba (late Morley Hall) to-morrow, at 9-15. The programme is very attractive and most of the artists who are giving their services are well-known to the concert-going public. The reserved seats are being taken up quickly, and as there are most of the Officers of the Regiment still expected to apply for seats we would advise those who intend being present to obtain their tickets at once from Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s Music Saloons.

THEFT BY A RAILWAY SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Syed Tufazool Hoosein, a Mahomedan Ramosee, in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of leather and canvas, valued at Rs. 11, the property of the railway company. The accused had been a watchman at Parel Railway Workshop for the last eighteen months. On Monday afternoon he stole the leather from the workshop, but as he was going off with it, he was arrested by the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

MACROPOLO'S NEW PREMISES.—A revolving light at the junction of Church Gate Street and Esplanade Road marks the new premises, which Messrs. Macropolo have opened in consequence of the extension of their well-known tobacco and cigar business. Admirably situated, well arranged, and with abundant space Messrs. Macropolo have here everything necessary to carry out their designs. Their name is recognised, as a sufficient guarantee for everything they offer, and extended business is merely what they have merited. An abundant stock of novelties, as well as tobacco and cigars of the choicest brands, has been added to the stock.

MUSIC AT THE ARTS EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. the Hon. L.H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the B. V. R., will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society Exhibition this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	The Henkel	
Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Polka	Pick-me-up	F. Fare.
Selection	Rue Blas	C. Godfrey.
Valse	The Bold Dragoons	Morrelle.
Gavotte	Muriel	Amellon.
Quadrille	Pantomime	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Buttoobee, a Mahomedan girl, aged 15 years. The deceased, who was an orphan, was brought up in the family of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, a Persian translator to Government. On Monday afternoon the deceased after taking her meal went to wash her clothes at the well. As she did not return home in the evening a search was made, when her dead body was found in the well. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,007 patients were treated in the month of January last. Amongst them 2,987 were Hindoos, 975 Mahomedans, 16 Parsees, and 29 Christians; of the Hindoos, who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 377 were from Punchavati, 1,880 from Nasik, and 730 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 44 were from Punchvati, 866 from Nasik, and 65 from adjacent villages; of the Parsees 11 from Nasik and 5 from adjacent villages; and of the Christians 9 from Nasik and 20 from adjacent villages. 24 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played from 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 p.m. :—

March	Old Memories	E. Newton.
Valse	My Pet	P. Bucalosi.
Polka	P and-O	P. Bucalosi.
Valse	Mysotis	C. Lawtian.
Schottische	Embro	H. Massy.
Valse	My Queen	Coote.
Polka	Amorspfeil	Knobbloch.
Valse	Le Estudiantina	E. Waldeufel.
Schottische	Little Kitty	Coote.
Galop	Nightingle	N. Rosy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WRESTLING MATCH AT THE RINK.—Captain Duncan C. Ross, the champion wrestler and athlete, is in Bombay, and he will give a performance at the Skating Rink, on Thursday, the 11th instant, on which occasion he challenges any European or native to wrestle him, and he offers one rupee per minute to any one he cannot throw. No sooner was the Captain's arrival made known in Bombay, than many native wrestlers of great fame and renown came to the rink, and were anxious to accept the Captain's terms. They were all told to come on Thursday, and they would be accommodated. A most exciting scene is expected, and the rink will no doubt be crowded, not only with spectators, but with those anxious to try conclusions with the famous Captain, the "Champion of the World." The Captain is also a great swordsman, and will meet any man in India in sword combat.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hiscock placed Abdool Hoosein, a Bora lad, aged 16 years, Shaik Mahomed Rajoo and Fattoo Issack, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 29, and Rs. 7 in cash, from the house of his master, named Abdoolla Osman, and the rest with receiving and disposing of stolen property. On Friday morning the complainant took the accused in his service, and the same night while he was asleep the accused stole the property from his master's house and absconded. He then gave over the property to the second and the third accused for sale. The complainant on discovering the theft reported the matter to the police, who, on enquiry, arrested the three accused and recovered the stolen property. The first accused owing to his youth was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, while the second and the third accused, who are notorious thieves, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A TRIUMPH IN INDIAN ART-WARE.—The *Simla News* describes at length a remarkably handsome piece of metal work offered for sale by Messrs. Tellery and Company. Our contemporary says :—There now stands in Delhi a monster metal piece of art, which almost defies description for grandeur, while it surpasses anything yet recorded as a triumph in Indian art manufacture. It took two years or more to make, and the owners, Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Company of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, and Simla, have refused offers much over its cost, as they desire to exhibit it as a specimen of the cunning of their artists. About two years ago lovers of Art at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition were struck with an exhibit belonging to the Jeypore State, which Dr. Hendley, the Medical Officer of that State, borrowed and showed at that Exhibition. It was a brass shield, set with medallions, representing incidents from the Mahabharata. Connoisseurs, however, deprecated the folly of the artists in allowing such a nice piece to be spoilt by bronzing, for otherwise it was almost faultless. But in the exhibit under notice the artist seems to have concentrated all the skill he could command to render it faultless. Standing on a pedestal of dark wood, pregnant with mythological carvings, this handsome vase looks fully nine or ten feet in height. Beaten, not moulded, from one single sheet of brass, with the medallions in silver plate, it maintains that dazzling fascination which first strikes a beholder dumb, and then makes him pause to find a word adequate enough to express his feelings of admiration of it. Its proportions are faultless from base to summit.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE EARNINGS OF A DANCING GIRL.

OOMDABEE VS. MAHABOOB JAN.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up to her ornaments, clothing, and furniture, of the value of Rs. 10,979, entrusted to her; that the defendant and her servants may be restrained from dealing with any of the property; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar and Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff is the daughter of the defendant, and prior to her marriage, which took place on the 3rd June, 1890, she used to live with her mother. In the exercise of her profession as a singer, she earned considerable sums of money and received presents of ornaments and clothes. At the time of the marriage, the defendant, who kept plaintiff's property, had with her monies, ornaments, clothes, and furniture of the value of Rs. 10,973, belonging to the plaintiff. The latter believed that the defendant would have come to live with her after the marriage and made over her property to her, but she became weak in her intellect and fell greatly under the influence of one Shaik Emam Shaik Hoosein, a former servant of hers; and in her present condition, there was great danger of the property being squandered and wasted and acquired by designing persons unless measures were adopted for its protection. Shaik Emam was trying to induce defendant to leave Bombay with the property.

The defendant, on the other hand, denied that plaintiff was her natural daughter, but said that she being cast away and in a helpless condition, the defendant brought her up, maintained, and educated her in singing and dancing as her own daughter and at her own expense. The plaintiff completed her education in 1888 at the age of sixteen years, when she first started in singing before the public; and she continued to do so for about a year or two, when she suddenly disappeared from the defendant's house in 1890, at the instigation of Abdool Rahim Mahomed Hoosein Joonaker, who was a frequent visitor at the defendant's house, and with whom she subsequently got married. The plaintiff took away with her several ornaments belonging to the defendant. This suit was brought against her by the plaintiff, at the instigation of her alleged husband, with a view to annoy and embarrass her. Defendant was not aware of the plaintiff having earned considerable sums of money or received presents of ornaments and clothes. The plaintiff not being her daughter, and having subsequently married, it was not obligatory upon the defendant to go and live with her at the house of her husband. Shaik Emam Shaik Hoosein, referred to in the plaint, was the husband of the defendant, who denied that she was of weak intellect. She had been following the profession of a singer for the last thirty years, during which period she had got made, with her own monies, the ornaments at present in the custody of the receiver appointed in this suit. It had been vexatiously brought with the view of depriving the defendant of her ornaments; and she submitted that it ought to be dismissed with costs.

The enquiry in the case was proceeded with during the day.

THE HEWLETT MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undermentioned sums have been paid into the Agra Bank to the credit of the "Hewlett Memorial Fund" for establishing a prize in hygiene in Bombay. Intending subscribers should remit their contributions with as little delay as possible as it is proposed to close the list at an early date :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rao Bahadur Ranchorlal Chotalal	200	0	0
President of Karachi	200	0	0
Mr. Edulji Dinshaw	200	0	0
Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit	150	0	0
Mr. A. R. Hewlett	143	10	11
Mr. W. O. Hewlett	136	13	4
Surgeon Major C. W. MacRury	100	0	0
Surgeon Major John Clarkson	100	0	0
His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur	100	0	0
Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas	100	0	0
Dapoli Friend	100	0	0
Dr. M. B. Colah	99	15	0
Miss Nightingale	72	8	0
Mrs. Hewlett	68	7	2
Colonel Ducat, R. E.	68	2	0
Surgeon Major A. W. F. Street	50	0	0
Mr. Rustomji Framroze	50	0	0
Surgeon Major McCloghry, Karachi	50	0	0
Mr. J. H. Kotari	50	0	0
Dr. C. T. Peters	49	15	0
Mr. Chutoorbhooj Moorarji	49	15	0
Mrs. M. Whitfield	29	3	5
Surgeon Major J. C. H. Peacocke	25	0	0
Surgeon Major M. L. Bartholomeuz	25	0	0
Surgeon E. S. Chenai	25	0	0
Assistant Surgeon D. Cardoz	25	0	0
Dr. E. W. Young	24	15	0
Dr. A. Milne	20	0	0
Dr. S. M. Salaman	20	0	0
Dr. O. H. Channer	20	0	0
Surgeon Major K. A. Dalal, Dhulia	20	0	0
Surgeon C. J. Sarkies, M. B. "S" Regt. B. I.	20	0	0
Sanitary Commissioner's Office Establishment	16	0	0
Surgeon-Major J. P. Greany	15	0	0
Assistant Surgeon P. A. Dadachanji, Bulsar	15	0	0
Surgeon-Major P J Damania	15	0	0
Surgeon W. H. Burke	15	0	0
Mr. Sheshgirrao Mutalik	15	0	0
Surgeon Major K. S. Nariman	10	0	0
Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonji, Surat	10	0	0
Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mody	10	0	0
Assistant Surgeon K. T. Gokhale, Malegam	10	0	0
Assistant Surgeon F. A. Moss, Thana	10	0	0
Mr. Obhaya Ramde	10	0	0
Mr. Pandurang Pai	10	0	0
Mr. Jethabhai Wardwan	10	0	0
Mr. Busshetiapa Walli	10	0	0
Mr. Byramji Framji	10	0	0
Mr. Paropa, Hubli	10	0	0
Mr. Gurapa Nili	10	0	0
Mr. Okburkha	10	0	0
Mr. Sirsapa Parthamshetti	10	0	0
Shankerrao Raoji Apte	10	0	0
Mr. Venketrao Subrao	10	0	0
Mr. Narayen Dhondoba	10	0	0
Assistant Surgeon R. R. Dadina, Kalyan	10	0	0
Total	Rs. 2,664	8	10

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1892.

10. Wednesday—Annual Meeting, Chamber of Commerce.
    Manockjee Petit, Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
    Novelty Theatre, Romeo and Juliet.
    Poona Sky Races.
11. Thursday—Concert, Connaught Club, Colaba.
12. Friday—Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
13. Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort.
    Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
    "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
15. Monday—Justice's contested election of Councillors.
    "Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16. Tuesday—Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort.
    "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
17. Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
    Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
    "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
20. Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
    New East Inda Press Company's Meeting.
22. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24. Wednesday—Half Yearly General Meeting Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
25. Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
    Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
26. Friday—Byculla Club Ball.
27. Saturday—Bombay Races.
    Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
    Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
29. Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.

MARCH.

1. Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
   Bombay Races.
3. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
   Bombay Races.
4. Friday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
   Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
5. Saturday—Bombay Races.
   Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
   Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
7. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
   Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
8. Tuesday—Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
10. Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
    Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Saturday—Annual entertainment Bombay Swimming Club.
19 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Ch[illegible] Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CRICKET AT AHMEDABAD.

AN interesting game was played an Sunday between the Ahmedabad High School and the young Zoroastrian Cricket Clubs, resulting in a well-earned victory for the former by 23 runs. The Captain of the High School team having won the toss, elected to bat, and knocked up 106 runs, 53 being the result of Mr. Taleyarkhan's play. Messrs. Kaikhoshru, Chottalal, and Firoz Tarapur, did very good service, and proved useful all round. On the opposite side, Messrs. Reporter of Bombay, and Edalji were the only two to get into double figures. Mr. Reporter played a dashing game, having contributed 39, and to a great extent made up for the leather-hunting Mr. Taleyarkhan gave on the other side. The following is the full score :—

THE AHMEDABAD HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Chottalal, run out	13
Yeshwant, b Reporter	6
Madhav, l-b-w, Guffar	3
Taleyarkhan, b Reporter	53
Narhari, c Sorabji, b Guffar	4
Kaikhoshru, b Darasha	11
Gordhandas, b Aga	2
Hector, c and b Reporter	0
Tarapur, not out	5
Maneklal, b Pallonji	1
John, c Reporter, b Pallonji	2
Extras	6
Total	106

THE YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

Motilal, c Madhav, b Taleyarkhan	6
Aga, b Taleyarkhan	0
Reporter, run out	39
Guffar, b Taleyarkhan	0
Edalji, b Kaikhoshru	10
Darashah, c and b Taleyarkhan	0
Sorabji, b Taleyarkhan	1
Pallonji, b Hector	1
Popatlal, b Taleyarkhan	6
Manekshah, not out	5
Hassanalli, b Taleyarkhan	0
Extras	15
Total	83

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY.

THE sixth general meeting of the company was held last evening at the Registered Office attached to the Bath on the Kennedy Sea Face, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, chairman of the Board of Directors, Presided. The Secretary, Mr. I. M. Shields, read the report of the administration of the company's affairs for the last year which had been printed and circulated among the shareholders, and which was as follows.

The directors now beg to submit their report for the period ended 31st December 1891, together with the audited accounts made up to same date. The Bath was fairly supported during the year, but there was a marked diminution in the receipts during the months of March, April, and May. The number of ladies and families using the bath has decreased during the past year. The number of bathers compares with previous year as follows :—1886, 11,762, 1887, 9,950, 1888, 15,173, 1889, 13,084, 1890, 12,313, 1891, 11,977. The premises are kept in efficient repair. The breakwater and sea-wall of the bath have been further strengthened at a cost of Rs. 378, but owing to the extensive repairs executed last year no heavy expenditure has been necessary, and the working charges are less than during the past three years. Under the articles of Association Mr. J. M. Sleater and Dr. Langley retire from office as honorary directors, but are eligible for re-election, and the directors recommended their re-election accordingly. The working account shows a profit of Rs. 2,254-0-10, from which the directors propose to appropriate Rs. 750 for deterioration on the building, and recommend a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of Rs. 7-0-10 to carry to next account. The directors desire to place on record their hearty appreciation of the excellent service rendered to the company during the past six years by Mr. I. M. Shields as honorary secretary, and for which they tender him their best thanks. They much regret that his contemplated absence from Bombay will cause them, for a time at least, to be without his much appreciated aid.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bland, the report was unanimously adopted.

The secretary explained, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Bland, that the number of bathers, set down as 11,977 for 1891, did not so much represent the actual number of individual persons making use of the Baths as the number of fees leviable from bathers under regulations. This mode had been adopted as the one best suited for the purposes of keeping accounts.

Out of the Rs. 2,254-0-10 of profits earned during the year, Rs. 750 were directed to be appropriated for deterioration of the building, a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was declared payable to the registered shareholders; which left a balance of Rs. 7-0-10 to be carried to the current year's opening account.

Mr. Bland proposed the re-election of the retiring directors :—Mr. J. M. Sleater and Dr. Langley. As, however, Mr. Slater was on furlough, Mr. Uloth substituted Mr. Bland's name in his stead. Dr. Langley was then unanimously re-elected; and Mr. Bland provisionally nominated a director pending Mr. Sleater's return.

Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were re-appointed auditors.

After transacting of this business relating to a share transaction, the meeting, before dispersing, accorded hearty votes of thanks to the energetic secretary and the chairman.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

ALMOST every week we read in that great official publication the *Gazette of India* that somebody has been "permitted to retire from the service." What a world of horrible satire there is in these words. One imagines some promising young officer, who after a few years of service has come in for a fortune and wishes to retire, and the Government eager to show that he has not been ignominiously dismissed, courteously informs the public that he has been "permitted to retire." But the fact is that there is no courtesy about it at all, and the language is only used to assert the Government's right of control over its bond slaves in the public service. I have known a man retiring under the fifty-five years' rule, who had long fought for a few months' extension so as to entitle him to an additional pension of £100 per annum. He was altogether entitled to this pension. In the ordinary course he would certainly have got it, but he had been ingeniously done out of two years' service in the trade to which he was entitled, so that when his time for retirement came he was some couple of months short of service in the grade which would have given him the extra pension of £100 a year. He had applied vigorously for this extension, but though some greater men had got a year's extension with less reason, in his case it was not allowed. Yet when his time for retirement came it was gravely announced that he had been "permitted to retire." Now the use of such language is demoralising to all who have anything to do with it. The honest phrase would be that "on such a date Mr. X. has to leave the public service whether he likes it or not." In the interests of truth I think that no time should be lost in introducing the new version :—*Saturday Evening Journal.*

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will proceed on a tour of inspection in the Sind and Quetta Districts on the 10th instant, and return to Bombay on the 3rd March 1892. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, two Aides-de-Camp and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. All letters and communications intended for the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Secretary, which cannot be delivered in Poona by 10 A.M. on the 16th instant, should be addressed "Commander-in-Chief's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

Only correspondence of a *very urgent* or personal nature should be addressed to the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Commander-in-Chief's Camp; all other correspondence should be addressed to Poona as usual.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the [illegible] the greatest toilet discovery of the age [illegible] 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole[illegible], 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tripoli, 1,686 tons, Captain W Coates, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Falshaw, 1,483 tons, Captain John J Farnell, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE s s Dunbar, 1,127 tons, Captain R Porret, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Warora, 2,554 tons, Captain S. MacLauchlan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, two cabin and one deck passenger.

THE s s Eugenie, 1,507 tons, Captain L W Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with 81,880 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Company.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Lugard, Miss W. Muller, Father Myer, Mr. A. Karimjee, and friend, Mr. P. H. Rustomjee, Mr. R. H. Rustomjee and 544 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers : —Mr. J. Soliropoulo, Mr. J. W. Skelhorn, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.H. Balckow.	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
„ Dunbar	1127	Porrett	H J	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Blanc	O	M Marritime Co
„ Raventhaler	1830	Hanssen	P	Glade & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co
„ Krishna	„	„

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich meantime.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. D. Balduino.	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Clyde	2198	Parfitt	4	P & O S N Co.
„ Thibet	1665	Webmer	5	Do.
„ Serica	1736	Mackenzie	6	H J M Suleman
„ W. Hall	2820	Buck	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Eugenie (s)	Hansen	Batoum, Jan. 17.
	Warora (s)	Maclachlan	Calcutta, Jan. 22.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, Feb. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Strathdon (s)	McLauchlan.	Hull.
	Tripoli (s)	Coates	Rangoon.
	Falshaw (s)	Farnell	Elephant Point.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi via K. Coast.
„ Dunbar, Porret, for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kangra, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Clyde, for China, &c.
„ Therese Heymann, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
4 Ellora s ... Sheldrick ... Bombay, January 8.
Niemen s ... Frager ... Colombo, January 29.
Ship County of Inverness ... Allan ... Sourabaya, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

February 4.—Steamers Patna, Nizam and Ameer, and ship British Peer.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
January					
10	Dalhousie IG	Aves	Somali coast.		
18	Iran	Delargy	Cardiff	26	Bombay
19	Conquest H. M's	Henderson	Bulhar		
22	Curlew	Sangster	Cardiff	25	Cochin
24	Muyun	Wilson	Berbera	25	Somali coast
	Marathon H. M's	Hill	Bombay	2	Somali coast
25	Nadari	McAllister	Bombay	26	Mussawa
	Oceana	Tomlin	London	25	Sydney
	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida	26	Hodeida
	Yeddo	Moore	Bombay		Hull
	Berenice	Mersa	Trieste		Bombay
26	Elton	Campbell	Gebu		London
	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Stormer	Sydney		Bremen
	Maria Teresa.	Deperis	Bombay		Trieste
	Jumna	Sanders	Brisbane		London
	Sheik Berkhud	Nichols	Hodeida	29	Hodeida
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali Coast	28	Somali coast
27	Taroba	Campbell	London	27	Brisbane
	Palestina	De Negri	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Ganges	Alderton	London		Calcutta
28	Parramatta	Murray	Sydney	28	London
	Prinses Marie	Hubert	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Sutlej	Worcester	Calcutta		London
	Pekin	Harris	Bombay		
30	Kovno	Wilkinson	Bombay	30	Hull
	Santo Domingo	Ugarti	Manilla	31	Liverpool
31	Neckar	Roben	Bremen		China
	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		
	Kaiser	Terchan	Hamburg	31	Zanzibar
	D'Jemnah	Bonnefoi	China		Marseilles
February					
1	Clan Macdonald	Rule	Calcutta	1	London
	Hochheimer	Allerholt	Calcutta		Hamburg
	Gladestry	Maughan	Mussowa		Galle F O
	Tigris	Miller	Mussowa		London via Jeddah
2	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.		
	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida		

Aden, 2nd February, 1892.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—72 boxes tin-plates, Tyebally Ebramjee; 7 boxes tin-plates, S. Ebramjee; 79 boxes tin-plates, M. Ebramjee; 500 boxes soap, Volkart Brothers; 108 cases port-wine, Phipson and Co.

Roumania s—9 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood; 50 cases whisky and 20 cases gingerewine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 100 cases whisky and 48 cases wine, E D Sassoon and Co.

Werneth Hall s—9 cases silvered plate glass, The Bombay Co; 101 cases empty sodawater bottles, Treacher and Co; 2 cases silvered plate glass, P and Bamonjee Bros; 50 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Adowa s—40 cases beer and 14 cases medicine, D. Dadabhoy; 120 cases oilmenstores and 16 cases castor oil, B.; Nuzerally 269 kegs paints of sorts, A. Abdool Hoosen; 17 packages printing and writing paper, N. Cumroodin 3 cases chemicals, J. Jeevraj and Co; 75 cases beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Werneth Hall s—195 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Eden Hall s—75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 175 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 135 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy, Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—40 cases vermouth, Treacher and Co; 20 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes; 30 cases vermouth, D. Dadabhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—41 packages clocks, F. Heptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 cases playing cards, A Thavurbhoy; 4 cases soap, J. H. M. H. Esmail.

Imperatrix s—12 cases soap and 2 cases cigarette paper, T. A. Keberally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—570 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 700 cwts myrabolams, Hurridas Gokaldas; 145 cwts turmeric, Allimamed Hassum; 43 bales wool, Cursondas Mooljee; 400 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co; 55 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee; 67 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 125 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—11 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 15 cases bristles, Ritchie Stuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne s—251 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 75 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, 93 cwts castorseed and 4,050 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,940 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 4 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co.

Dunbar s—900 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kent s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Kent s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—10 bags black pepper, K Bulwant.

FOR SUEZ.

Thames s—17 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—200 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 12½ cwts genda horns, and 250 bales twist, Sassoon David and Co; 125 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 74 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 270 bales cotton, 28 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 84 bales twist, Tata and Co; 55 bales twist, The Khatao Makanjee S and W Co; 40 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 140 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 3 cwts Cambay stone, A C Esmaljee.

Clyde s—140 chests opium, The P and O Co; 139 chests opium The Bombay and Persia S N Co; 4½ cwts ivory, M, Fuckeerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—199 bales twist, Tata and Co; 130 bales twist, N J Abraham; 370 bales twist, and 180 bales T cloth, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 150 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales twist, and 1 bales grey shirtings Framjee Sands, and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham; 200 bales twist, Beg M H Abdool Reman; 25 bales twist, The Sun Mills; 41 bales twist, Jamshed M Co; 70 bales grey cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 113 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 250 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Cowasjee Bros.

Thibet s—150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 20 bales twist, The Khatao Makanjee S and W Co; 30 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist and 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 122 bales cotton, N Nowrojee and Co; 75 bales cotton, The Ripon Mfg Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—109 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 289 bales cotton, B Luchmondas.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·008	Calm.	1	76·1	55·1	66	..	0·50	−1·40
Agra	30·045	N W	2	79·6	52·6	76	..	0·68	−0·12
Cawnpore	30·018	Calm	3	80·0	51·5	94	..	0·31	..
Allahabad	29·986	Calm.	3	82·0	55·9	92	..	0·41	−1·07
Jhansi	30·013	Calm.	1	81·4	56·2	62	..	1·34	+0·48
Jacobabad	29·979	Calm.	1	78·1	45·1	51	..	0·08	−0·27
Karachi	29·996	N E	8	79·0	58·5	81	..	0·31	−0·44
Ajmere	30·065	Calm.	3	80·7	55·7	58	..	1·19	+0·67
Deesa	29·979	N W	7	92·3	58·9	44	..	0·55	+0·25
Rajkote	30·008	N E	5	92·9	57·0	82	..	..	−0·50
Veraval	29·970	N N W	5	81·9	6[illegible]·2	57	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·009	E	5	82·8	58·8	65	..	0·24	−0·20
Indore	29·989	Calm.	1	83·5	52·1	69	..	0·75	−0·05
Saugor	30·026	E N E	2	82·8	54·0	72	..	0·64	−1·57
Jubbulpur	30·056	Calm.	..	82·4	51·9	79	..	0.70	−1·18
Hoshangabad	30·027	E S E	2	83·3	57·3	84	..	0·22	−1·30
Khandwa	30·024	N E	2	86·7	55·6	50	..	0·06	−1·16
Raipur	30·006	N N W	3	86·0	59·7	48	..	..	−1·15
Nagpur	30·001	N N W	3	86·8	61·3	52	..	0·14	−1·74
Amraoti	29·998	E	3	89·4	66·8	42	..	..	−1·92
Akola	30·013	Calm.	2	90·0	58·5	48	..	..	−2·48
Surat	29·975	S E	L	92·1	62·5	80	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	30·044	W N W	3	89·0	58·4	58	..	..	−1·47
Bombay	29·943	N E	11	83·4	72·9	74	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	30·026	Calm.	5	91·5	60·5	77	..	0·68	−0·98
Sholapore	29·994	E S E	12	94·7	65·7	41	..	..	−1·80
Ratnagiri	29·964	Calm.	6	86·9	73·4	82	..	0·01	−0·93
Belgaum	29·914	W N W	..	86·8	61·9	82	..	1·51	−0·49
Goa	29·929	N N E	10	85·1	73·4	85	..	..	..
Karwar	29·938	N E	4	85·2	69·8	87	..	0·54	−2·61
Mangalore	29·948	N N E	4	86·3	72·9	77	..	2·01	−1·68
Calicut	29·948	E S E	12	89·3	73·1	75	..	3·97	−3·51
Cochin	29·911	E N E	M	91·2	73·1	75	..	9·07	−0·87
Bangalore	30·044	E N E	3	87·2	58·9	80	..	0·66	−3·93
Secunderabad	30·014	E	6	89·2	61·4	73	..	..	−2·08
Masuliptm.	30·000	Calm.	1	84·6	66·1	91	..	..	−8·45
Bellary	29·983	Calm.	4	93·5	65·9	56	..	0·72	−1·72
Cuddapah	29·975	E N E	..	92·5	67·5	53	..	0·53	−6·40
Madras	29·993	N W	7	84·2	70·2	74	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·983	E	5	91·3	66·3	83	..	1·45	−4·42
Trichinopoly	29·999	N E	4	90·5	66·4	84	..	4·68	−6·55
Negapatam	29·968	N W	8	84·1	68·7	83	..	33·98	+1·24
Colombo, (8th Feb.)	29·951	N N E	4	86·0	74·0	68	..	33·46	+9·89

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts. Readings are high in Rajputana and low in the neighbourhood of Belgaum. Gradients are slight. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, especially in Sind. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind. Winds vary considerably in direction to-day and the force has been moderate to fresh at Negapatam, Calicut, Goa and Bombay, and generally light in other places. This morning, the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karachi, Calicut and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except in Gujarat, where the excess amounts to from 6° to 9°. The highest maximum was 95° at Sholapur. Nights are very hot in the Bomba Presidency, Berar, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and the Punjab and locally at Allahabad, but the departures in other places are slight. The lowes temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (45°). Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are almost clear everywhere. There has been no rain at any station. Abnormals still indicate the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind, but as the temperature is not sufficiently abnormally high, it is probable that it will gradually fill up. Elsewhere, the weather continues to be generally fine.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 9.

The barometer has risen except in parts of Lower Burma, some stations on the west coast, several centre stations and Peshawar, where it has fallen slowly. Readings are high and uniform in northern India, and decrease very slowly, southward, to low pressure area off Malabar Coast. Winds are generally light and variable, and numerous calms are reported in the north. Temperature on the whole has fallen in northern, and risen in central and southern India. The mean temperature is above the normal in all provinces. Rain has fallen in Assam and in the east of Bengal; Dacca and Mymensing received one and a quarter inch; Bhubri, forty cents; Silchar and Darjeeling, twenty-four cents; and Sebsagar and Darbhanga, five cents.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 30th January, 1892, on 1,671·82 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,600	3,23,000	4,000	4,44,600
Or per mile of railway	68	193	3	261
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	3,41,000	10,20,000	13,000	13,74,000
Total for 3 weeks	4,55,000	13,43,000	17,000	18,15,00[illegible]
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,15,128	3,21,739	2,976	4,39,84[illegible]
Per mile of Ry do.	69	192	2	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date do.	4,64,443	14,55,871	18,135	19,38,44[illegible]

Increase for the week ... Rs. 1,157
Decrease to date ... „ 1,23,449

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th February, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	Latest Date. H.	Latest Date. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	8	5	55 p.m.	11	15
Teheran	9	12	37 p.m.	..	34
Suez	9	2	30 p.m.	..	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 9th February, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum. H.	Minimum. M.
From Calcutta	..	35	—	4
„ Kurrachee	—	16	—	1
„ Madras	—	43	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, FEB. 8.

10 p.m.	77·4

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·4

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property of the new Apollo Press Company, Limited, advertised to be sold TO-DAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the establishment of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Cumballa Hill—

The stock of dolls, toys, and Christmas goods, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GILDER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Dois Cutchra and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Luxumon Yadowjee Balshroff, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of May, 1888, and in the indentures of further charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of July 1889, and 6th day of January 1890, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of foras Government ground, situate at Gilder Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1388 and 390, new Nos. 13882 and 13887, old survey Nos. 89, 89, and new survey Nos. 6910, 6910, Municipal ward E, containing by admeasurement 2886 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Shiwlal Motilal, on the west by the Gilder street, on the North by the property of Hajee Essa Fazla, and on the south by the property of Pandooji Withoojee, together with the buildings or chawl standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Tents lately occupied by Captain Donner, R.N., opposite the Church Gate Railway Station and next to Admiral's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases table ornaments, handsome kerosine oil table hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khutri Adam Abba Patel, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of November, 1890, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of leasehold ground together with the message or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near the Ripon Road at Byculla, in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 335, new No. K-1381½, old Survey No. 268, and new Survey No. 33-3551, and bounded on the east by a vacant land reserved for a road, on the west by the land of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., on the north by land purchased by Adam Molidina, and on the south by land purchased by Khutri Esmael Abba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

HATS AND HELMETS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A consignment of 65 boxes containing 367 white brown drab and coloured hats and helmets.

In lots to suit purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 231 of 1890.

Ewart, Latham and Co.....................Plaintiffs.

vs.

Shewshanker Gopalljee.....................Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December, 1890, and on the 12th day of February, 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by order of the plaintiff's abovenamed, sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., (if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract), the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate and being in D. Ward at Chickulwadi, on the south side of the Foras Road, otherwise called the Grant Road, and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 436, new No. 13946, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7011, and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the South by the land of Mucoond Gujar Shett, and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The purchaser shall have the option of buying at the same price at which it was sold by the Defendant a piece of ground, admeasuring about 400 square yards, which formerly formed part of the property now offered for sale, and which the defendant had previously sold to one Hirajee Tarajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of two plots of valuable building ground at Ambawady Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises.

Two plots of valuable building ground open to seabreeze, situate on the north side of Doongersey Road at Malabar Hill, admeasuring about 4,802 square yards and the other about 1878 square yards.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Macropolo and Co. the valuable and surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, consisting of handsome drawing-room suits, upholstered in a rich tapestry, also dining-room, bed-room, and library furniture, handsome China and English flower vases, rich Mirzapore carpet, superior table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of valuable Landed Property on the Parel Tank Road at Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Tejpal Coresey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Yeshwantrao Bhaskerjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st day of December, 1889, and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 16th day of March, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or bungalow, chawls, outhouses, well and plantations, hereditaments and premises erected, built, and standing thereon, situate at Parel on the eastern side of and fronting on the eastern side of the said Parel Tank Road in Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Government Toka under old Nos. 103, 127, 127, 129, new No. 14219a, 14303, 13, 14303a, and new survey No. 2a-2175, 4-2477, 2-2174 1a-2174, and for sanad land old No. 39, new 14492, and new Survey No. 1-23473, admeasuring 5056 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Antone, on the west by the Parel Tank Road, on the north by a public passage, on the south by the property of Narayen Mahadhoba, and which said bungalow, chawls, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under street No. 1180, ward No. 2486, street No. 1181, ward No. 2487, street No. 1182, ward No. 2488, and the said piece or parcels of land or ground formerly were and are now occupied by the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 10, 1892.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewellery, old Gold and Silver Coins, Musical Boxes. Riding Whip with watch in Gold Handle, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account of the concerned consisting of small diamonds, gents' and ladies' gold and silver watches, rings, bracelets, necklets lockets, chains, alberts, sets of studs, links, earring, old gold and silver coins, English and Hindustani musical boxes, gold carf rings charms, pencils, watch key, &c., &c.

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, in Apollo Street, some pieces of furniture, consisting of drawing-room set of sofa, dining-room chairs, large and small wall mirrors, chest of drawers, with and without mirror, door-almyras, argand lamps by Tucker and Ness, large sofas, one large hand-organ, 12 lights, iron safes, perambulators, marble-topped round tables, and teapoys, gold, pearl and diamond jewellery, consisting of brooches, chains, lockets, rings, buttons, pencils, tooth-pins, crosses, earrings, pin case, seals, and many other fancy articles, a cabinet size photographic camera with a lens by Ross, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1892.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna;
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR esources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Characte, of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are mos carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on account of the concerned, the following 25 cases of goods consisting of buttons, padlocks, Russia beads, dessert knives, cotton twills, files, Turkish caps, dress materials, pen-knives, reels, false gold Limetta, cotton reels, glass beads, patent leather, varnish, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of English-made Silver Jewellery and Fancy Goods at Medows Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the stock-in-trade (except drugs) of the Prince of Wales Trading Co., consisting of English-made silver jewellery, such as bracelets, brooches, breast and hair pins, lockets, necklace, &c., khus-khus fans, scent case, toys, show-cases, cupboards, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 black waler horse, ridden regularly on parade, about 15 hands, aged.
1 black arab horse, ridden on parade since March last.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Dena Lodge Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Metaxas, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass bedsteads with patent spring and horse hair mattress, English-made handsome cabinets, English Lady's writing table, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice Scott and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow with outhouses, stables, &c., at Parli Hill, Bandora, facing the sea.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, at the instance of Mrs. Annie Margaret Gray, the widow and executrix of John Temperly Gray, late of Bombay, European Physician, deceased, put up for sale by Public Auction (unless previously privately disposed of by private contract) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

ALL the estate and interest of the above named executrix of the said John Temperley Gray, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or grass ground admeasuring 3660 63-100 square yards (more or less) and forming part of plot or survey No. 250 (which said plot or survey number is now registered with other property in the Books of the Collector of Tanna in the name of Mr. James Dickson) together with the Bungalow built thereon bearing Municipal No. 3-1331 situated on Parli Hill, near Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette District, Tanna, and bounded on the north partly by land belonging to the said James Dickson and partly by land belonging to Hormusjee Jamasjee, on the south by land belonging to Manuel Gonsalves, on the east by the Parli Hill, Main Road, and on the west by land belonging to Hormusjee Jamasjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land with chawls, &c., suitable for erecting mills, residences, or bungalows, situated at Parel Road, next to the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station, and a little further from the Great Eastern S. and W. Co. Mills.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, (Suit No. 504 of 1886, Ranibai vs. Thaker Munjee Khetsey and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th March next, and the following days, at 5-30 p.m. each day until the whole is disposed of, put up for sale by Public Auction the whole of the very valuable land containing 18,900 square yards in 36 separate lots.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 10, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

CONSOLS remained at last Friday's quotation of 95⅝ in London yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½; but the market rates of discount were raised ⅛ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 2 and 2⅛ per cent., respectivly. Bar Silver declined ⅛d. to 41 9-16d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. lower in Fours, at £69 5-16; but unchanged in 4½ per Cents, at £68⅞; while, in New York the metal was ⅜ cent cheaper, at 90½ cents with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 460,000 ounces of Silver at 90·75 to 91 cents per oz. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3⅞d. French Rentes in Paris are quoted by Reuter 1½ per cent. higher, at 95⅞. Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·16½.

Braziers' Copper declined £1 per ton in London yesterday, to £55; Yellow Metal being unchanged in value, at 5⅜.

No fresh advices are to hand regarding Wheat; but Bombay Linseed, to arrive, is quoted at 41s. 9d. per quarter ex-quay, which is 3d. per quarter below the last quotation wired.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening on the spot, and quiet but steady for Arrivals, the Sales having been 10,000 bales including no Surats, 3 13-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans, but in East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach and Dhollera, and descriptions and grades of Oomra, were 1-16d. lower; while American Arrivals were 1-16d. down in all descriptions except the most distant, in which the decline was 3-64d. only. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday; and Futures for May were 7 points down at 6·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales; and the total figures to date give the following comparison with those at the same time in the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts......	28,000	29,000	18,000
Two days' do.	56,000	51,000	35,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	5,600,000	5,447,000	5,105,000

Business in our local Cotton market has been upon a small scale again to-day, and the feeling has been quiet; but no further change in rates has taken place. Purchases for export have been confined to 600 bales of new Dhulia, at Rs. 152-5; and 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 155; while the Mills have taken 350 new Dhulia, at Rs. 151-2; 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 156; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 153; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet in tone to-day, business in the former market having been small and in the latter moderate; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton....................................	13,458	bales.
Wheat....................................	27,124	cwt.
Linseed	11,225	"
Gingelly	20,053	"
Poppyseed..............................	889	"
Groundnuts	4,282	"
Castorseed	9,035	"

FREIGHTS.—Two steamers have been fixed today, for April loading, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE again opened 1-16d. lower than the last previous closing rates, all round; and for Bank Paper there has been little or no demand; but sales of Merchants' Bills to a small extent have been made at various rates from 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits from ready delivery to April-May and June, and the market closed weak as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand......	1s. 3 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3⅞d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight......	1·68¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has given way about ¼ per cent. to-day in the price of Fours; but the feeling has been steady at the decline, and closing rates were 105⅛ for Fours for Money, 105 1-16 for the March account, and 104 15-16 for April; 104 being still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

Shares have been very quiet, but rates generally are steady at our quotations, there having been little movement either way to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 9.

The Orien Line mail steamer Orizaba, from Suez, arrived.

The Orient Line mail steamer Oruba, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1-3⅞.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	95⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 5-16
4½ per cent. "	68⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106½
Bar Silver..............................	41 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerceffe, perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent, interrupted.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Passiet.

Route via El Arich interrupted.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 30th January, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	94,000	1,73,000	4,000	2,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	204	375	9	588
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	2,80,000	5,45,000	13,000	8,38,000
Total for 3 weeks.	3,74,000	7,18,000	17,000	11,09,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,552	1,69,753	3,734	2,65,039
Per mile of Ry do.	199	368	8	575
Total to corresponding date do.	3,83,576	8,11,105	21,119	12,20,800

Increase for the week	Rs.	5,961
Decrease to date	"	1,11,800

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th February, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·859
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	74·8
General Directions of Wind* ...SW, SE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	246

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CLARK—January 29, at Dharmsala, the wife of W R Clark, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOUSDEN—FOY—January 26, at the Palace Chapel, Mandalay, by the Ven'ble W C Noyes, Archdeacon, Charles Edward Housden, Executive Engineer, P W D, to Bijou Eugenie Foy, daughter of the late Dr William Foy.

PROCTOR—PALMER—February 1, at the Old (or Mission) Church, Calcutta, by the Revd A Clifford, M A, the Revd W G Proctor, of the Church Missionary Society, Mirah, to Ellen Carter, youngest daughter of George Howard Palmer, Esq., Upper Tooting, Surrey, formerly of Clifton, Bristol.

DEATHS.

ANSON—February 1, at Hathikhund, Gurhwal, Katherine H Anson, wife of Major G W Anson, BSC, aged 38 years.

FARRELL—January 24, at Lucknow, in his 47th year, James Stanislaus Farrell, Photographer, second son of the late Conductor James Farrell.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1892

INFLUENZA and fog notwithstanding—and the fog on January 21 was one not easily to be forgotten—a large audience assembled in the lecture hall of the Society of Arts in London to hear Mr. Herbert Jones's paper describing his experiences as a traveller in Central Asia. The Indian Section of the Society have been fortunate in commencing their session so auspiciously, for although as it turned out Mr. Jones had not much to tell people in London about the Pamirs, his narrative was interesting. Mr. Jones is not a Russophobist, and in passing he gave the Muscovite Government a word of praise for fulfilling the promise to restore Kuldscha to the Chinese when the latter Power was able to guarantee order on the frontier. "In view of the criticisms of Russian earth-hunger, of which we hear so much at present, this retrocession of Kuldscha," said Mr. Jones, "should not be overlooked as a fact on the other side." And it may be as well also to bear in mind that a breach of promise in that particular case would not improbably have led to action on the part of China which would have been very inconvenient at the time to Russia, which had then no railways in Central Asia. A traveller who may be under some obligations to Russian officials, perhaps did well not to dwell upon this aspect of a solitary case of retrocession, but we in India are not likely to forget it. With regard to Kashgar the lecturer pointed out that while Russian traders can circulate freely there, other foreigners are not allowed in the country except by special passport from Pekin. The privilege, however, does not appear to have proved of much practical use to the Russians. The few Russian merchants who attempted to open stores in the city had been compelled to abandon the enterprise owing to the tacit agreement among the traders to boycott any European endeavouring to break their monopoly of the import trade. The boycotting does not extend to Asiatics, for the bazaar contains a large number of Hindoo and Afghan merchants, and the Indian element appears to occupy itself less with actual trade than with money-lending, the main business of the Hindoos in the Turkestan cities "where they appear to take the place generally occupied by the Jews in European cities." Russian roubles, Indian rupees, Chinese money, and native coins are all current in Kashgar.

Mr. Jones's experience of Russian Central Asia was chiefly gained in that portion of the territory which abuts on the Chinese frontier from the western slopes of the great Thian Shan range to the valleys of the Trans-Alai which form the approaches to the Pamirs from the north. The Russo-Chinese frontier on that side is "scientific" to a degree, the boundary being so drawn that the important pass of Terak Davar, 13,500ft. high, is within Russian territory. The Cossack outpost is practically in Kashgar and commands the head waters of the Kizal Su. The territory north of the Syr Daria into the province of the Semerechia—the Seven Streams—on the north and the province of Ferghana formerly the Khanate of Kokan on the south. Semerechia is called by the Russians the Asiatic Switzerland, but Mr. Jones would prefer to call it the Russian Colorado. The average climate is that of Southern Germany, being neither so cold in winter nor so hot in summer as the neighbouring tablelands. He contrasts the results of British colonisation in New Zealand with those obtained in about the same period of time by the Russians in this temperate and fertile region which is still practically undeveloped although Cossacks and Siberians have been bivouacked there for fifty years. The officials—of whom Mr. Jones speaks generally in terms very different to those applied to the Tchinovicks by Jewish and Nihilist writers—do what they can to improve agriculture but without any great measure of success, the Kirghiz nomads and herdsmen are fond of horsemanship and falconry. The valleys round about have long been noted as head-quarters of the royal eagle, known locally as the "Berkut." These magnificent birds are caught and trained by the Kirghis to capture deer, foxes, and wolves, and are greatly valued by the natives; a good eagle is considered to be worth several horses, and they are in request all over the steppe, and even in Persia and the Caucasus. In Karakol, as in most other places throughout his journey, the Rusian officers, both civil and military, received the traveller in the most friendly manner. He passed three months there in shooting excursions into the surrounding country, a thoroughly enjoyable time despite the late season of the year. Having resided in Russia for years and travelled thousands of miles, unattended and unintroduced, in various parts of the empire he had considerable experience of Russian Tchinovicks. In no single instance was he received otherwise than courteously, and he can recall many instances of friendly consideration quite beyond mere official politeness. Mr. Jones expressed approval of the somewhat tardy appointment of a British Consul in Kashgar. "At the time of my visit," he remarked, "the Britisher was made to feel in various ways that he must take a back seat, and although of course the English intercourse with the country is small yet the total number of Indian subjects interested in the country is considerable." The poverty of the country is, however, so great that the internal trade does not amount to much, and the Chinese and Russian Government have stopped the transport of goods from British India into Turkestan, which used to pass this way. The custom-house at Irkescham prohibits the import of Indian cotton goods, and the Chinese have stopped the tea caravans from Assam. The Russian approaches to the Pamir, speaking generally, present no special difficulties in suitable weather. Although not now available for wheeled traffic, they could doubtless be made so, and the rich provinces of Ferghana and Samarcand could furnish all the supplies which could be transported over them.

The chairman of the meeting, Sir W. W. Hunter, read a letter from Captain Younghusband, who was detained in the country, expressing his regret of not being able to be present. That now celebrated traveller himself reads a paper before the Society on the 17th of February. The discussion was opened by Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, who not having any personal acquaintance with the Russo-Chinese frontier confined himself to complimenting the reader of the paper, and asking a few questions. The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Lansdell, with whose interesting contributions to the literature of the subject our readers are familiar, confirmed what Mr. Jones had said as to the kindness of Russian officials to English travellers. Dr. Lansdell said he was particularly glad to do so, because he heard so much misrepresentation, that he thought it was the duty of all who could speak to the facts to do so. He mentioned that Mr. Jones had visited portions of Central Asia previously unvisited by an Englishman, and congratulated him on his useful paper. Colonel Gomley, M.P., who has a certain celebrity connection with the Staff Corps grievances, made some references to the attitude of Anglo-Indians with regard to what he was pleased to call the bug-bear of Russian invasion, but when reminded that politics were excluded, said he was not aware that he was infringing the rules. To discuss Central Asian topics without any reference to its political geography is, it may be admitted, somewhat difficult. After some observations from Sir George Birdwood, Sir W. W. Hunter, who wound up the debate, sympathised with the difficulties of the Russians as pioneers of civilization in Central Asia, knowing from his experience in India how difficult it is with the apathetic oriental races to take even moderate steps of a progressive character. When that is the case in India, which has attained a high degree of civilization how much greater must be the difficulty in Central Asia which is immersed in barbarism! The whole tone of the paper and discussion was quite friendly to Russia. We do not know whether among the listeners were any gentlemen from the Russian Embassy. If there were they may possibly have thought that the allusions to Russia almost erred on the side of generosity. There were, our correspondent informs us, two or three gentlemen in the room who could have thrown some light on the Pamir Question, but they did not speak. Their silence was probably due to a natural desire not to cause any embarrassment to the British Government in the correspondence now taking place between our Foreign Office and the authorities in St. Petersburg. Somewhat late in the day the *Novoe Vremya* has just published an article challenging the accuracy of the map of the Pamirs published in November by the *Times*, and also the accompanying explanatory article. The *Novoe Vremya* declares *inter alia* that the entire Pamir from the north to the Saugkol Sea and the sources of the Pandga unquestionably belong to Russia's sphere of influence. This contention is based on the despatch of Earl Granville to Lord A. Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated October 17, 1872. Early in the session questions relating to the negotiations understood now to be in progress will be asked, and asked not with the most friendly intentions to her Majesty's ministers. The new Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mr. Lowther, will have an opportunity of showing whether he is as skilful in Parliamentary fence as a man in his position ought to be.

LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras, has expressed very emphatically his personal interest in the success of the project to supply Madras with a system of electric tramways. In December last, when maturing, under the Concession Order granted by the Madras Municipality to Messrs. W. Hutchinson and Company, of London, proposals for the construction of Electric Tramways in the chief city of the Southern Presidency, that firm wrote to Lord Wenlock, Governor of the Presidency, pointing out to his Lordship that a new departure was contemplated in forming the Company so far as Indian industrial enterprises were concerned, with a view of getting, if possible, a moiety of the capital subscribed in India, and as a large portion of the moiety as might be in Madras. All material, such as iron posts, etc., which could be made in India, will be obtained in this country. It is a feature in the scheme to employ as much Indian labour in working the tramways as possible. His Excellency was asked if he thought well of these proposals, to express his opinion, as it would naturally be regarded as of great value. Lord Wenlock, without losing a mail, responded to Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. in the following terms: —"I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, in which you announce your intention of bringing out next March a company for the construction of Electric Tramways in Madras. I note with peculiar satisfaction the intention you therein express of endeavouring to place as many shares as possible in India, and also of largely employing native labour both in actual construction and also in supervision, as well as of obtaining as much material as you can of native manufacture. I sincerely wish you all success in your efforts in these directions. I am well aware that in these days of intense competition, when profits are cut down as low as possible, it is very difficult to allow philanthropic motives to be introduced into commercial enterprises, and if you can demonstrate that, while largely benefitting the people of this country, you can at the same time prove your works to be a success from a purely business and financial point of view, you will have done much for the industrial development of India. I need hardly say that I shall watch your progress here with the greatest interest, and earnestly hope that your efforts may be crowned with success, I am, etc., WENLOCK." Every one interested in the commercial and industrial progress of India must desire, as Lord Wenlock does, the success of this new departure initiated by Messrs. W. Hutchinson and Co.

THE Hon'ble Thomas Playford, Premier of South Australia, is at present on a visit to India, having arrived by the steamer Ravenna on Sunday. Though Mr. Playford has taken a prominent part in the administration of more than one of the Australasian Colonies, and has journeyed to and from England on various occasions, this is his first visit to India. He has been closely associated with district councils and agricultural interests for a long period of years, and his visit has been stated to be in connection with the study of these subjects. This, however, is not wholly the case. Mr. Playford left Australia on a voyage for the benefit of his health, but in addition to seeing the show-places of India, he purposes before returning to make some enquiries into Indian coolie labour, as well as the Indian system of paper currency, as in addition to being Premier, Mr. Playford is also Treasurer of South Australia. The idea of the Adelaide Government is to introduce coolie labour as an experimental measure for agriculture and the construction of irrigation works in the tropical regions of the northern territory of South Australia. Indian coolies are, in his opinion, far more likely to succeed in these districts than the Chinese, against whom the colonist has a deep-rooted antipathy. There are in the northern territory large tracts of land cultivable which are as yet not cultivated, besides those which Mr. Elder's party is now engaged in exploring. And it is proposed to establish a small settlement where the experiment of introducing a small colony of Indian coolies will be tried. If successful other batches will be encouraged to immigrate. Mr. Playford yesterday had an interview with Lord Harris and discussed the subject. His Excellency, we understand, spoke well of the Madrasi coolies, who emigrate more freely and are considered the most suitable for work abroad. Regarding the paper currency question Mr. Playford desires to study the Government system prevalent here. In Australia each bank has its own notes in circulation, but the people do not appreciate them. During the panic of 1886 those who held it sold off paper money at a discount. The Government of South Australia is now contemplating issuing its own notes, and Mr. Playford is anxious to benefit by the experience of the Government of India in such matters.

WE prefer to await the text of Sir Charles Bernard's lecture, addressed to an East End audience on Saturday, before offering any criticism on the statement attributed to him that he deprecated the action of "England" in regard to "Child-Marriages" in India. That there is some error or misapprehension on the part of the telegraphist is obvious. In the first place such action as there has been, was not taken by England, but by the Government of India, which moved in the matter of the judicial scandals arising from the prevalence of Harimaitism, before it became known that English opinion was affected by them. In the second place nothing whatever has been done or attempted to interfere with the institution of child-marriage. Children of either sex, two or three years old, can be and are married without any reference whatever to the provisions of the Age of Consent Act. Under the law as it stood before Sir A. Scoble's Bill was introduced it was never alleged that the clause which protected girls under the age of ten from outrage was an interference with the Hindu institution of marriage. It is not easy to understand how the raising of the protected age limit by two years, which is the object of that piece of legislation, can be said to have touched any religious franchise. It is not conceivable that Sir Charles Bernard, of all men, can have taken any such view of the action of the Government in that matter. Nor do we suppose that so sagacious and experienced an administrator would have laid down a principle which, if consistently acted upon, would have permitted the continuance of suttee and infanticide in India until such time as the orthodox opinion should ripen on the subject.

H. E. LORD HARRIS, accompanied by his staff, visited the Volunteer Artillery Camp at Mahaluxmi yesterday morning, and remained there for a short time. The Inspector General of Fortifications likewise visited the Fort.

THE dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana, postponed on the 14th ultimo on account of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, will take place on Friday, the 12th inst., at 9-30 p.m.

H. E. SIR ASMAN JAH will arrive in Bombay from Ahmedabad, at 7 a.m., to-day. He will stay for a few days at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, before proceeding to Raichore to personally inspect the measures that have been adopted for the relief of the distress prevalent in that part of the Nizam's dominions.

THE electoral circles of Portuguese-India have been reduced from three to two—Bardez and Ilhas will form one, and Damaun, Diu, and Novas Conquistas will be added to Salsette. Salsette was formerly an independent circle and the change is very unpopular.

MR. CHARLES LAWDER, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, Madras Division, proceeds to England on the 15th instant on one year's furlough. His place will be filled by Mr. Tyler of the Nagpore Division.

A TELEGRAM to *Indian Engineering* states that an important cart-road in Upper Burma, that from Maymyo to Thibaw, is now open and has given a great impetus to trade in the Northern Shan States. The work was done by Mr. Newton, Executive Engineer, with Messrs. Bell and Rivett as his subordinates.

EXCHANGE is once more dropping in an alarming manner, for those who have home remittances to make, and purveyors have already had to advance their rates. Austria's adopting a gold currency is doubtless a leading cause. There seems to be nothing for it, observes a Calcutta correspondent, "but for India to coin gold, and the Chota Nagpur mines will yield the supply."

ARCHDUCHESS MARGERETHA, daughter of the Archduke Charles Louis, and Lady Abbess of the Covent of Prague, has just recovered from a severe and protracted attack of typhus. While she was at her worst, says a Vienna correspondent, her brothers and sisters went daily to one of the prettiest churches in Vienna, hidden away in the narrow streets of the central town, and dedicated to "Mary of Perpetual Assistance." Now that she has so far recovered the young Archduchess has sent, as thank-offerings, to "Mary of Perpetual Assistance" a large golden heart with a star in diamonds on it, which the Archduchess wore at her first ball, and her chain cross and ring of Lady Abbess. The cross and ring have large emeralds set in them. These valuable trinkets are hung upon the picture of the Virgin.

A POPULAR beverage is in great vogue at the Manhattan Club in New York, under the guise of an oyster cocktail. It is probable that nothing quite so injurious has ever been devised. The foundation is laid by putting seven small oysters in a tumbler, adding afterwards a little salt, three drops of fiery tobacco sauce, the same quantity of Mexican Chili pepper sauce, a spoonful of lemon juice, and etceteras in the shape of horseradish and green pepper sauce, African pepper ketchup, black pepper, and a liberal quantity of tomato juice. When all the ingredients are collected together in the tumbler, the whole mixture is stirred about with a spoon, the oysters being very slightly crushed. They are then lifted out and eaten, the cocktail following as a beverage.

MRS. STANNARD (John Strange Winter), the chief promoter of the Writers' Club, announces that it will be open in a few days, a suite of room having been engaged near the Law Courts in Fleet St., and all arrangements made to secure for journalists and writers the comforts of a club at moderate expense. The dining room, reception room, silence room and dressing rooms are all on the same floor and good commissariat arrangements have been made. The subscription is one guinea per annum, for town members, and half a guinea for country members which may be sent to Miss Howard Morton, Honorory Treasurer, Fay Hall, Richmond.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission. The Queen's Speech opens with a reference to the deep grief of her Majesty at the loss of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and states that her Majesty has been much solaced by the touching assurance of the deep sympathy of her subjects throughout the whole empire.

Foreign relations, the Speech continues, remain friendly. We have lost in the Viceroy of Egypt a loyal ally whose wise government in the space of a few years largely contributed to restore prosperity and peace to Egypt. We have entire confidence that the same sagacious policy will be followed by his son, who has been named his successor as Khedive, in accordance with a previous *firman* of his Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

Mention is made of a final agreement in the arbitration with the United States on the Behring Seas question, and a hope is expressed that the establishment of a free port at Zanzibar will conduce to the development of the Sultan's dominions and to the promotion of British commerce in East Africa.

Bills are announced dealing with Local Government for Ireland similar to that in force in Great Britain, for improving the Legislative Councils in India, and for revising the agreements between the Government and the Bank of England.

THE NEW RECORDER OF LONDON.

It is announced that Sir Charles Hall has been appointed Recorder of London, in succession to the late Sir Thomas Chambers.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

At a meeting of the Unionist members of Parliament yesterday, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was elected leader of the party in the House of Commons.

A TROOPSHIP IN COLLISION.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates, whilst passing through a siding in the Suez Canal, collided with a German steamer. The latter vessel was greatly damaged.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 8.

The Russian Government has abandoned its plan for expediting the building of the Siberian Railways, and will merely grant an annual sum to complete the section already commenced.

THE GOA TREATY.

LISBON, FEB. 9.

In the course of a debate in the Chamber last evening on the Goa Treaty, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that Portugal would claim a renewal of the Surat privilege.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 8.

The Treasury to-day purchased 460,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 90·75 to 91·00.

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MAHARAJAH HOLKAR'S CHARITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 9.

A public influential meeting was held here today for appointing a committee to take charge of Rs. 1,500, contributed by Maharajah Holkar towards the relief of distress in the Poona District, Mr. Keyser, Collector, presiding. He said that the people in the Poona District were certainly hard up; but there was no absolute distress. In one village only people are living on the fruit of cactus and are starving. The people in other villages have food-supplies, which will last for about two months. Mr. Keyser suggested that the fund now with them be called the "Holkar Relief Fund." Regarding further subscriptions he would leave that matter to the committee, and would himself subscribe Rs. 100. As for relief of cattle he did not see how that could be done with so small a sum. He impressed that the present scarcity did not in any way resemble the famine of 1876-77. In October 1876 ten thousand men were employed on relief works, which number increased to thirty thousand in the following February. At present there was scarcity, but the failure of water was very badly felt. Poona district is worse off than other districts in the Deccan; and there is great failure of crops in Sirur and Bhimthurry talukas, except where there is irrigation. Elsewhere jawari and other crops are fair.

A committee was then appointed to take charge of the money sent by Maharajah Holkar o arrange for its distribution and call for additional subscriptions when necessary.

THE FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

The Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act Commission proposed, firstly, to examine the records of a sufficient number of cases, which are disposed of under the Relief Act. They have written to the Bombay Government, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and the Collector and Judges of Poona, Ahmednugger, Satara, and Sholapur, asking them to suggest witnesses who are likely to give useful evidence. Witnesses will be examined after the inspection of records is completed.

THE CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India regarding the recent fall in exchange. The correspondence should prove interesting, as a certain section of the community have always contended that India gained by a decline in the price of silver.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT LUCKNOW.

In the first tie of the Infantry Polo Tournament, played at Lucknow, between teams of the Rifle Brigade, Jullunder, and the West Yorkshire, the visitors won by four goals to three. It was a capital game, the sides being evenly matched, but the Rifles were better mounted.

OBITUARY.

Gobardhandass, one of the ringleaders in the recent Benares riots, whose sentence was remitted by the Lieutenant-Governor, died on Saturday.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 22.

I HOPE that all the talk, letters, and leading articles now going on in newspapers about the horrors and tortures of cross-examination, will continue, until something comes out of it. Disinterested gentlemen, such as counsel or solicitors engaged in this case or that, have been writing to express their admiration of the noble conduct of this case or that; but the broad fact remains, there is in the ordinary and unprofessional mind, whether truly founded or not, a general feeling of disgust, suspicion, and dread of the courts of law. It is with horror that we contemplate standing up in the witness-box; we do not feel any confidence at all that we are going to get the protection of the judge against questions which certainly insult, and may permanently damage, the honour and character of the witness. More than this: we dread entering upon an action for other reasons; a suspicion has grown up that if we confide our case to counsel of the highest repute there is no reliance to be put upon him; perhaps he will not have the time to read it, though he will certainly pocket the guineas. This is a most unhealthy condition of things. When a country distrusts its own law courts, not for delays, which may be inevitable, but for the reasons above stated, it is time for some inquiry to be made. And it certainly seems that the proper persons to begin such an inquiry would be the Benchers of the four Inns of Court. They are the guardians of the legal profession. They will certainly not err on the side of severity towards their own body, whose honour they are bound to maintain. Two points especially should be recommended for consideration. Is it true that counsel take money for cases which they have no time to study and conduct? Should it be allowed to a counsel to bully witnesses without rebuke from the judge on the spot, and without notice of the Benchers after the case? Here is an illustration of the general terror with which even an ordinary court of law is regarded. Some time ago there was a scoundrel who advertised for MSS., which he proposed to publish. There is no person more easily deceived than the aspiring author. Dozens of people answered the advertisement. To all of them he sent the same reply. The MS. submitted to him was splendid; he would be most willing to publish it if the writer would pay 60*l.* down. In many cases he got his 60*l.* Then—he did not publish the work. That is all. It was perfectly simple on both sides. The Society of Authors investigated the matter. They found 13 cases which could be easily and completely proved in a court of law, besides others which might have been as clearly proved with a little more care. Out of the thirteen victims, all but one refused to come forward and to give evidence. They were afraid of the witness-box; nothing but that. And the case of the one who was not afraid was too old. So the man got off, and, I daresay, is playing the same simple but beautiful game over again from some other address. This kind of thing goes on every day, and will go on until some judge has the courage to put his foot down, and insure to every witness civil treatment.

Here beginneth a melancholy story which should be called the "Wheel of Fortune," or "How to Get Down," or "To the Third and Fourth Generation." Three years ago there were two boys—brothers—at a public school. Their father met with certain losses, and had to remove them, and place them in offices as clerks. The elder got a post which gave him the ordinary boy clerk's wages rising to about 15s. a week, on which he had to live; the younger and the cleverer of the two, got no more than 7s. a week, on which he, too, had to manage the greater part of his living. They lived together, their father having left London, and they were, as you perceive, desperately poor. Now the only way for boys to get on is to work and wait in hope, and to endure scarcity, but always to go on working. Neither in the City nor anywhere else is there a Royal road to an income for any boys. The elder of these two brothers tried a short cut or Royal road. He attempted to forge the signature of his employer to a cheque. The thing was found out on the spot and before the forgery had left the office. As a natural result, the boy was instantly turned out, but not prosecuted, probably because the forgery was never carried out. Now a lad who loses his place for such a cause is as much ruined as if he had been sent to prison. There was no more chance for this youth except in fight and change of scene. Unfortunately, he did not fly the country, he remained; he wore out his boots climbing stairs in search of a place and found none; hundreds of poor clerks are engaged in this occupation all day long; they never get places; they grow gradually thinner and more pinched and shabbier; still they climb these stairs and look into the offices, where sit, fat and happy, the fellows who have got berths; the end of these clerks is uncertain; some maintain that they gradually fade away, but may be seen in the twilight of Saturday evenings climbing the deserted stairs and creeping about the lanes of the City.

This boy did not fade away; far better for him if he had done so. He took up the last resources of the destitute, or nearly the last, because you never get to the last of resources, and sold newspapers in the streets. Worse still, he hawked them in the street where his brother worked. Now by this time the younger brother had risen a little, his employer liked him and trusted him; he gave him 10s. a week, and the boy he looked forward to getting on. Alas! He met his brother, ragged and penniless. It was on a Friday, when the boy had no money left. "Go back to the office," whispered the brother. "Get me some stamps; I am starving." The boy knew where the stamps were kept. He went back. So two lives were now ruined. The boy having begun took more stamps, took money—all for his brother. Meanwhile he was not found out. In the summer his master went away for a holiday. "Now," said the brother, "here's our chance; we'll forge his cheques; it won't be fonnd out till he comes back." They did; they drew several cheques and cashed them to the tune of some hundreds. Then they bolted together to spend the money. After a few days they quarrelled, and the younger returned to London, where he was robbed of all he had, and went out into the street living at casual wards and shelters until some one found him and made him confess the whole business. His employer, however, refused to prosecute—no doubt in terror of the witness-box—and the boy was sent to a Home. Here he began to teach the other boys the art and mystery of forgery, and was turned out. The future of these two brothers is not difficult to foresee. Observe, however, from this example, what a visitation unto the third and fourth generation may mean. These two boys are criminals for life; their sons will also, probably, belong to the same hopeless ranks. How long before the descendants will be able to lift themselves out of the gutter and forget the horrid past? Yet these two were young gentlemen, you see, with such prospects as any other fellows in the school. Now they are down; they cannot fall any lower; they will presently marry in their own depths women like unto themselves. There is no help for them, very little hope for their children, and not much for their grand-children. This is an extreme case, but it is an illustration how, we, of the middle class, go up and down.

What is woman's greatest charm? The man who can answer this question has made a great discovery. You know that we are, all of us, always making great discoveries, all of which have been discovered before. Yet to ourselves each is like unto the discovery of America for importance. What, then, is woman's greatest charm—the gift for which she should most pray? Sweet looks, sweet speech, sweet smiles, sweet voice, lovely eyes, a comely head, a graceful figure: all these are gifts and graces to be ardently desired. Yet there is one gift which surpasses all the rest. Now, unless you have discovered this already for yourself, dear reader, go to the Royal Academy. You may there gaze upon three portraits of three women: one is of Lady Hamilton, one of Mrs. Jordan, one of Sophie Arnould. The lovely Emma is a type of rustic beauty at its best—not refined—likely to become coarse. Mrs. Jordan shows behind a charming face intellect, with cleverness, and a gentle heart. Sophie Arnould shows greater wit, greater cleverness, and a heart, perpaps, not so gentle—but in a point of so much delicacy one may be mistaken. On each of these faces there is, in addition—unmistakable—the same quality, rare and wonderful. It is the quality for which we have no other word than witchery. These were all three witches; but, instead of being burned at the stake, they set fire to every masculine heart that approached them. O the noble procession of fair women! Dalilah, Bathsheba, and her contemporary, Helen of Troy—did they hear of each other?—Aspasia, Cleopatra, Diane de Poictiers, Mary Queen of Scotts, Nell Gwynne—they were all witches, and they all possessed this wonderful, indescribable look, which proclaims their witchery. Many there are who have it in greater or less degree. Providentially, very few know their own power, and are contented to bewitch one man alone out of all the world.

Those who are old enough to remember the first launching of the shilling magazine will recall the excitement which that venture created in literary circles. It has been followed by so many other rivals that we no longer talk of a new magazine as of a great event. But the present position of the monthly magazine is very remarkable. Within the last year or two, the *New Review*, the *Strand*, *Ludgate Hill*, the *Paternoster*, the *Victorian*, and half-a-dozen others have been started, one or two of them with startling success, and new ones are continually crowding into the field. Again, the American magazines, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, the *Century*, *Lippincott's*, the *Atlantic*, the *Forum*, have all come over and are offering their pages in successful rivalry with our own. Yet we observe that the old magazines, even if they suffer by this competition, are not killed. What does it mean? This. During the last twenty years there has grown up a new army of readers all over the world; they number millions: no one can realise the magnitude of this army. They do not greatly care for the old magazines because they are too literary; they are written for scholars, the half of every number is made up of biography or criticism; of all things the new reader is most impatient of criticism; what he wants is a magazine which deals with actualities, questions of the day, subjects which interest him. What does he care for an analysis of somebody's novels? What does he want with the Decay of Art? Yet he is not indifferent to style and finish—witness the great popularity of Louis Stevenson and J. M. Barrie. The stories which he likes must hold him; they must make him either laugh or cry; the papers which he reads are those which interest him; he wants his literature bright, clever, and amusing. These things are studied by the editors of the new magazines, and so far as they are intelligently studied, the magazine proves a success. Literature of all kinds is going to be more popular. That is to say, fiction, if it is to succeed, must be more and more dramatic; essays must be written on subjects of wider interest; poets must have something to say or to tell in verse; everything must be more human. Will literature therefore become less artistic? The names above mentioned seem to me to furnish a sufficient reply.

We are waking up by slow degrees to the magnitude of our audience. Only by slow degrees. Most of us take the parochial view of literature: we talk as if it was produced for Club-land, for the West End of London: we do not suspect the enormous demand. Every year, during this month, every paper parades the fact that there are so many novels, so many books, but forth; it proceeds to deplore the fact. Why? If there are a hundred millions of people who can, and do, read English, why should there not be thousands upon thousands of books turned out every year for them? We may be sure that, as regards the quality of these books, only those will succeed which possess the qualities demanded by their readers. Let our critics, therefore, through our schools, do their best to raise the standard of our readers. It is, at present, rather a low—yet not a mischievous—standard. But of criticism, literary judgments, and the cutting up of living men who have succeeded, the wise editor, who wishes to be popular, will have mighty little. Even while I write there arrives the circular of another magazine—the *Idler*—which advances with a very resolute air indeed, and presents a most goodly company, and says very plainly that it, too, is going to make a determined bid for popularity. Plenty of room, gentlmen of the *Idler*—always plenty of room—for success, because many there are who try, but few there are who know how, to succeed.

Forty years ago the minds of many people were greatly concerned about the approaching end of the world. There were then many expositors of prophecy; these gentleman all agreed that the Beast, or the Lesser Horn, was the Emperor Napoleon III. He was going to overrun everything, and I forget what would happen next; but the end of the world, I know, was to follow very soon. There was one dear old lady who firmly believed this prophecy, to which she added a corollary, invented entirely out of her own head, to the effect that no babies would be born for seven years before this event. Therefore, every Sunday morning she turned to the lists of births in her weekly paper, and thanked Heaven solemnly for seven years more. For the end of the world, substitute the Decay and Death of Fiction, and I become that old lady. We are told once a month in some magazine or other, and at least six times a week in some daily or weekly, that fiction is in the most deplorable state of decay. It is true that the prophets are young men who do not read the books over which they weep, and that they cannot do anything themselves. Still, by dint of reading their jeremiads so often, I am getting to believe them. And I have added my corollary. I now believe that for seven years before the final death and burial of Fiction, there will be no more good novels at all. Fancy therefore my joy when, as happens about half-a-dozen times a year, we do get a good novel. We are safe, my friends, for seven years more. Hardy has saved us with his *Tess*; Barrie has saved us with his *Little Minister*; Hall Caine has saved us with his *Scapegoat*. Safe—safe—safe—for seven long years more!

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

LAST evening, meetings of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Engineering, and Medicine were held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Convocation Hall for the purpose of electing Deans and Syndics to form the governing body of the Bombay University.

On the motion of Professor Hathornthwaite, seconded by the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts for the ensuing year. Professor Oxenham, Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., and the Rev. Father Dreckmann were elected Syndics in Arts, the last-named gentleman to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences.

On the motion of Mr. Kirkpatrick, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E.; and of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, seconded by Mr. M. J. Taleyarkhan, Mr. M. H. Starling and Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta were respectively elected Syndics in Law. The Dean of the Faculty of Law will be appointed hereafter, no nomination having been sent in yet.

On the motion of Dr. Theodore Cooke, seconded by Colonel Merewether, Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave was elected Dean in Civil Engineering for the ensuing year. On the motion of Mr. Harichand Sadashivjee, seconded by the Rev. Father Dreckmann, and of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. Theodore Cooke, Dr. Theodore Cooke, C.I.E., and Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave were respectively elected Syndics in Civil Engineering for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Surgeon-General Pinkerton, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Arnott was elected Dean in Medicine.

On the motion of Surgeon-Major Hatch seconded by Dr. Edaljee Nashirvanjee, and of Dr. Edalji Nashirvanji and Dr. A. G. Viegas, Surgeon Major Manser and Dr. R. N. Khory were respectively elected Syndics in Medicine.

THE OCCULTATION OF JUPITER AND VENUS.

THE interesting phenomenon that has taken place in the south-western sky during the past few days has attracted much attention, and as the radiant and beautiful light of Venus has neared the smaller light of Jupiter all eyes have been turned nightly to observe the conjunction or occultation. Unfortunately, Saturday, the day on which the stars appeared to be in their closest proximity, was an unfavourable night for contemplating the course of the stars, and the planets were almost obscured from observation by the large masses of cyclonic clouds that had accumulated in this district. However, an occasional glimpse of Venus arrayed in all her luminous glory as she approached the angle at which the light of Jupiter is visible was seen through rifts in the fleeting clouds. At seven o'clock, local time, they appeared to be nearest together, and then Venus was seen to rise above the light of Jupiter and assume a place higher in the heavens. The occultation of Jupiter and Venus is a rare phenomenon, but beyond the fact that it is extremely interesting to watch the approach, and retreat of the bodies, it is practically without astronomical value. Of course, it is well-known that the touching of the stars is only an impression conveyed by the eye, for Jupiter which is by far the larger body, though it appears to us a lesser light than Venus, is many millions of miles beyond Venus, and the occulting or conjunction occurs owing to the fact that they appear in the line of the same angle as seen from the earth. The occulting or hiding of a star is a phenomenon identical in nature with a solar eclipse. There is some interesting phenomena observable at occultation, and as they all occur from similar laws the case of the moon and a star will give the best illustration. Occultation takes place quite indifferently whether the moon be dark or bright and either at her visible or invisible edge. Thus a star may appear extinguished in midair when no moon is shining and on leaving the bright limb of the moon a luminous point appears actually to detach itself from that body. The sudden re-appearance of a star on emerging from the dark edge of the moon, as well as its sudden disappearance or occultation, is a phenomenon sufficiently striking. A remarkable optical illusion—for in all likelihood it is so—is sometimes observed at occultation. The star seems to advance upon or penetrate into sometimes to a considerable depth. The term conjunction is used by astronomers to denote when two heavenly bodies have the same longitude—that is, when the same perpendicular to the ecliptic passes through both. If they have the same latitude—that is, if they are both equally far north or south of the ecliptic—they appear from earth to be in the same spot of the heavens, and to cover one another. Perhaps, the definition of Father De Clipperlier is the simplest, and it is that the term conjunction means that two planets are on the same meridian and has no reference whatever to the distance of either body from the other. Conjunctions of stars are of a common occurrence, and we believe we are right in saying that they are not unusual between Venus and Jupiter; but the one which took place on Saturday is the closest that has been observed for the last thirty years. At the time of the conjunction the distance between the two planets was only one minute of a degree, or the 30th part of the diameter of the Sun. Jupiter and Venus will apparently continue to appear as one for some time. The following very simple piece of information, may, however, be interesting. If you view two street lamps one foot apart at a distance of 3,600 feet they would appear as the two planets will at the moment of conjunction. A sharp-sighted man may be able to distinguish that there are two lamps, but the ordinary spectator would most likely see but one. Jupiter was above, or north, of Venus; but after the conjunction their positions was reversed, Jupiter becoming the lower planet. From their conjunction and reversal of position astrologers predict all kinds of extraordinary events, and native fortune-tellers and those who dabble in hoary astrology are reaping a harvest from this simple and by no means extraordinary phenomenon. Persons of feeble health or uneasy minds were counselled to remain indoors during the conjunction, as one of the stars is badly "aspected," but such nonsense is not worth speaking of, except to show the credulity of a superstitious public.

RIFLE MATCH AT BHOSAWAL.

THE new Rifle Range at Bhosawal, situated the Taptee River, was opened last Saturday, with a shooting match between "F" Company (Bhosawal) and a team from "D" Company (Igatpoori) for a silver shield, which resulted by the former being victorious with 24 points. The morning was very windy for any good scores to be put on at the short range. Sergeant Hill and Corporal R. Hayter did best for their respective sides. The match was witnessed by a number of people, with keen interest, owing to the fact, that Bhosawal had pitted an exceptionally strong team against the Premier Company, who have won the Regimental Cup for four years in succession, and who were unable to put their best men in, under the conditions of the match, and Captain Nicholson may be congratulated on his team winning. There is no doubt, the Igatpoori Team was greatly handicapped, the range being strange to the whole of them, also to the fact of a sighting shot being disallowed. The Bhosawal team, on the other hand, had the use of the Range for some days previous to this formal opening. However, the Igatpoori men congratulated them heartily on their victory. In the evening the visitors were entertained at dinner in the Refreshment Room, and a cinderalla dance in the pavilion, which was very prettily decorated with flags and banners for the occasion, and the working committee, comprising of Messrs. Temple, F. Jones G. Perkins, and J. Tuffield deserve every praise.

Appended are the scores:—

F COMPANY G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
1 Serg G Hill	22	33	55
2 Vol G Easdon	25	30	55
3 Vol E Melville	20	29	49
4 Sergt F A Jones	21	28	49
5 Sergt W Pope	23	26	49
6 Vol R Isitt	24	23	47
7 Vol R Clark	20	23	43
8 Corpl J Booth	21	22	43
9 Vol W Beaucroft	17	23	40
10 Vol Lestergeon	19	18	37
	212	255	467

D COMPANY G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
1 Corpl R Hayter	23	29	52
2 Vol G Brown	24	24	48
3 Lce-Corpl H Clarke	19	27	46
4 Vol J Valentine	16	29	45
5 Sergt W Osborne	14	29	43
6 Sergt H Turner	19	24	43
7 Vol H Collett	19	23	42
8 Corpl T Maynard	20	22	42
9 Lce-Sergt G Osborne	17	24	41
10 Color-Sergt J Gidney	20	21	41
	191	252	443

GLADIATORIAL PERFORMANCE.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN ROSS, the champion athlete and swordsman of the world, will appear in the Rink on Thursday evening, and wrestle with twenty native wrestlers who will receive one rupee a minute for the time they keep on their feet. Feats of swordsmanship and other exercises will follow. It is intended that a display shall take place probably at the Light Horse Riding School in Chowpathy. Men clad in armour will fight with swords.

THE system of giving free passes on the railway, so widely ramified in the United States, has been emphatically condemned by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who have expressed the opinion that it is unlawful to grant free transportation to public officers or private citizens on the ground that their goodwill is important to the railway company. When a company charges five dollars for carrying an unknown passenger a certain distance, it cannot, it is pointed out, carry an official or a "prominent citizen" for nothing except on the plea that the latter's goodwill is important to it, and will be secured by the favour. But the Commission holds that such persons can have no rights in this respect over ordinary travellers by reason of their social or official positions, and consequently that it is an unjust discrimination to carry them without payment of the usual fare.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

THE following report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee are, in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, were published for general information in the *Government Gazette* yesterday:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill (No. 3 of 1891) to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the Vaccination of Children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.

We, the Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 3 of 1891 (to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory), have the honour to present the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English on 5th November 1891, in Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese on the 19th December 1891, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in Sindhi on the 3rd December 1891 in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

3. The Committee sat on three occasions to consider the Bill. Certain suggestions of amendment received from the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor, and others contained in a letter from a Society styling itself the Indian Progress Society were also considered by u

4. Certain verbal alterations have been effected by us in section 2, sub-section (2), clauses (*a*) and (*b*); in section 3; in section 4, clauses (*i*), (j) and (*k*); in sections 5, 6, 7 and 8; in section 9, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3); in section 14, sub-section (2); in sections 16, 18, 19, 21 and 23, clause (2); and in sections 29, 30, 31 and 32.

5. Apart from these we have amended section 2, clause (*b*), by adding thereto clause (4) in the following terms:—

"(4). Except when an epidemic of small-pox exists or is apprehended, notice of the intention of Government to introduce the Act as aforesaid on a date specified shall be given in the *Bombay Government Gazette* at least one month before such notification is issued, and Government shall receive and consider such objections as may be submitted to Government by persons interested not later than a week before the date specified as aforesaid."

We have also amended sub-section (3), clause (*a*), so as to read "by name, if such area is a territorial sub-division or area with a specific name and defined limits, or."

6. From section 4 we have omitted clauses (*g*) and (*h*), as being unnecessary when the alteration in sub-section (3) of section 2 noted above is introduced.

We have further amended section 4 by the insertion of a clause below clause (j) of the original Bill defining "Sanitary Commissioner," an amendment which renders possible the omission of explanatory sentences from subsequent sections of the Bill.

We have further added a clause below clause (*k*) of the same section of the original Bill, defining "register" and "registration" as referring to registration" in pursuance of any law, bye-law, or rule, adverted to in clause (*k*).

7. Section 9, sub-section (2), clause (*b*), sub-clause (*i*) and (*ii*), have been amended as shown below, in order to carry out the intention of always allowing twelve months from the date of a child's birth as the period within which its vaccination is to be effected, thus:

(*i*) "If the child is less than *nine* months old, within twelve months after its birth;"

(*ii*) "If the child is nine months, or more than nine months, but less than fourteen years old, within three months of its being brought within the said limits," and "such" in line 37 has been amended into "the said."

8. We have made several amendments in section 14. One of us, the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajuik, objects to the introduction of arm to arm vaccination. The other members of the Committee do not share his objections. They consider that the Bill ought to contain provisions authorizing in case of necessity arm to arm vaccination. In order, however, to allow the greatest possible freedom of action to those who are willing to conform substantially to the requirements of the Act, we have amended the proviso below clause (2) (*a*) of the section, in the terms following:—

"(3). The operation of any such notification shall be subject to the following provisos, *viz.*—

(*a*) that if the period prescribed by section 9 for the vaccination of an unprotected child will expire while such notification is in force, the parent or guardian of such child may give written notice to a public vaccinator before the expiry of the said period of his desire to arrange privately for the effectual vaccination of the child in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the public vaccinator shall, for the said purpose, allow an extension of the said period for such time not exceeding one month as he deems reasonable.

(*b*) Provided further, that lymph shall not be taken from any child who does not appear to be in good health and free from taint of a disease transmissible by vaccination."

9. Clause (2) (*b*) of section 14 which authorizes a public vaccinator to take lymph from a child brought to him under section 10 for inspection, has been amended by the addition of the condition that he shall do so "in such manner as shall not be injurious to such child."

10. We have amended section 17, in order to render its terms more explicit, and its application more general.

11. We have deemed it expedient to amend section 28 in a way that will permit of a prosecution under the present Bill, when it becomes law, being instituted by order of, or under authority from, "a Magistrate of a district or of a sub-division of a district, or of a Superintendent of Vaccination," instead of only by order of, or under authority from, Government or a Superintendent of Vaccination, as in the original Bill.

12. The above, together with a slight amendment in the form of Schedule D, constitute all the amendments which we have made in the Bill as it stood at the First Reading.

(Sd). C. B. PRITCHARD, R. WEST, F. L. LATHAM, JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK, and FAZULBHOY VISRAM.

Bombay, 7th February 1892.

DISSENT.

I regret I cannot endorse the view the Select Committee have taken of that part of Section 14 of the Bill which legalizes compulsion in respect of arm to arm vaccination under certain circumstances and with certain safeguards. It seems to me that if compulsory vaccination is to be made acceptable to the bulk of the people in the districts of this Presidency, legislation should proceed on the only safe lines on which the Act in the City of Bombay upon which the Bill is modelled has worked so smoothly during the last fifteen years, namely, by restricting compulsion to those cases in which the vaccine lymph is taken from the animal direct.

Such a course, I am persuaded, is not only in accordance with the best medical opinion of the day as rendering impossible even an accidental inoculation of syphilis and other diseases, but will go far to deprive compulsion of its sting in respect of the deep-seated religious and other prejudices of the people against lymph from a child of a different religion, or a lower caste being used for purposes of vaccination. I reserve a fuller statement of my reasons.

(Sd). JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

7th February 1892.

THE WRESTLING CONTEST AT THE RINK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen a "Local" in some of the papers of Bombay about Captain Duncan C. Ross having a bad temper when he is wrestling, I am able to contradict any such statement, and I am willing to deposit Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 that he will wrestle any man in India, European or Native, for any sum of money.—Yours, &c.,

J. B. MITCHELL,
Bombay, Feb. 9. Manager, Skating Rink.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, after her close inquiry and personal examination into the condition of the New York poor, is of the opinion that a great aggravation of the misery, which renders it more grimly terrible, if possible, than that in London, is the enormous rental demanded by the landlords out of the wretched earnings of the poor. In the cellar of one wretched tenement house visited by Lady Henry, approached by a ricketty staircase dripping with water, she saw three men sleeping on beds composed of boards laid across the tops of barrels containing fruit, which they would on the next day sell in the streets. The floor on which the barrels stood was so damp that the water stood on it in pools. For this nightly shelter the men paid thirty-five cents apiece, or 1s. 6d. English money.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

SIR RAYMOND WEST'S FAREWELL.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, the Hon. Sir Raymond West presiding.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik opened the proceedings by reading the annual report, from which we extract the following:—

During the year under review 44 gentlemen were elected members of the Society, 18 members resigned, 3 died, 6 retired, and 4 having left Bombay had their names transferred to the list of non-resident members, while, on the other hand, 3 who were on the list of non-resident members, having returned to Bombay, were transferred to the list of resident members. The total number of members at the close of 1891 was thus 217, including 10 life members, against 201 at the end of 1890. Of these, 27 are absent from India. 8 gentlemen were admitted as non-resident members 1 withdrew, 2 died, 1 retired, and 3, having come to Bombay, were placed on the list of resident members, while on the other hand 4 having left Bombay, were transferred to the list of non-resident members. The number at the end of the year on the roll was 64, while that at the end of 1890 was 59. The Society have to announce with regret the loss by death during the year of the following resident and non-resident members:—Messrs. J. Jefferson, J. H. Steel, L. R. Vaidya, Montagu Leckie, and Rao Bahadur Mahadeva Vasudeva Barve. There were also two deaths among the Honorary Members, *viz.*, Dr. Rajendralal Mitra and Mr. E. Rehatsek. Dr. Rajendralal Mitra was elected an Honorary member of the Society in 1879 and Mr. Rehatsek in 1874. The issues of books during the year under report were 13,271 volumes of new works, including periodicals, and 8,685 of old books. The issues during the year preceding were 13,216 volumes of new books and 8,038 of the old. 760 volumes were added to the Library during 1891, 532 by purchase and 228 by presentation. The total number of books purchased during the year was 477 in 532 volumes, as compared with 403 works in 550 volumes, purchased in the year before. 194 works in 228 volumes were presented to the Society, against 170 works in 178 volumes presented in 1890. Besides the books presented to the Society, Journals and transactions of learned Societies, &c., in Asia, Europe, and America are received in exchange for the Society's Journal. A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements from January to December 1891 shows: The amount of subscription collected during the year, including arrears Rs. 400, was Rs. 9,005-0-4. The subscriptions received in 1890 amounted Rs. 8,197-8-0. The balance to the credit of the Society on 31st December 1891 was Rs. 1,076-0-9, and the arrears of subscription on the same date were Rs. 740. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 8,600. It may be mentioned that the Society had to incur during the year an extraordinary charge of Rs. 1,669-14-0 in connection with the removal of the Society's Geographical Section and Museum to the new room which the Government of Bombay have so kindly placed at the disposal of the Society, and the fittings which were rendered necessary for a proper arrangement of the collection and providing much-needed accommodation for the increasing stock of books in the Library. This charge has been defrayed out of the current revenue of the year. Before closing this report, it is necessary to refer to the approaching retirement of the worthy President of the Society, Sir Raymond West,—an announcement which will doubtless be received by members with regret. Sir Raymond joined the Society in 1863. He was elected President in 1880. Ever since his connection with the Society, he has taken the most lively interest in its affairs. His high literary attainments, have proved of immense value to the Society. There was scarcely a paper read or lecture delivered before the Society on which as president, he had not thrown side-lights, out of the stores of knowledge at his command. In the practical management of the Society, in the choice of books for the Library, and in the decision of the various questions that came before the Committee of Management for consideration, his advice has on all occasionas been of the greatest service. The Society, it need hardly be said, will find it difficult to fill up the place of one who had its interests and welfare at heart, and whose name will always stand prominently on the roll of those distinguished Presidents whose learning and scholarship have done so much to maintain the reputation of the Society as the first literary institution in western India.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved, and Dr. Balchandra seconded, the adoption of the report.

The secretary (the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik) then addressed a few words to the meeting on the report. He said that at the last annual meeting of the Society, their worthy president had expressed a hopethat the next report of the Society would exhibit a substantial increase in the number of members and a corresponding improvement in the finances of the Society. Mr. Javerilal could not say how far an addition of 44 new members to the roll of the Society would be considered a substantial augmentation in the number of members but it was certainly a more satisfactory addition than any which the previous years had witnessed. It had a sensible effect on the income of the Society which had increased from Rs. 8,197 to Rs. 9,000 during the past year. The increased receipts had enabled the Society to meet the charges amounting to Rs. 1,600 on account of the Society's museum to the other room kindly placed at their disposal by Government. The number of new works purchased for the library was also greater. The finances of the Society had now reached a point at which they were able to make up the deficit caused by the reduction of the rate of subscription from Rs. 75 to Rs. 90 a year. At the same time he (the speaker) reminded the meeting that they had not yet seen the fulfilment of the hope expressed by one of their former presidents, Mr. William Frere, in his address to the Society in 1864, when retiring from the post of president. I cannot,' said, Mr. Frere 'contemplate the vast increase in the number of Europeans I now see in Bombay nor the high standard of education required by the University, without feeling confident that there must be many among the Europeans who have pursuits higher and more learned than that of mere money-making, and that there must be recruits for our Society from among them, and I will not believe that a hundred men can graduate at the University without ten of them at least becoming not only members but working members of the Society." The hope expressed in the last sentence, he must say, had certainly not been gratified. Coming to the losses sustained by the Society in the deaths of some of its members, Mr. Javerilal said that Mr. Jefferson was not only one of the oldest members of the Society, but a connective link between old and new Bombay. Immediately before his death Mr. Steel had all but prepared a paper on the anatomy of the Indian elephant for the Society, and we had a promise from him of more papers on Natural History. Dr. Rajendralal Mitra enjoyed a world-wide reputation among Oriental scholars and Indian archæologists. Mr. Rehatsek had contributed to the journal of the Society as many as twenty-six papers, especially on Arabic and Persian literature. Mr. Javerilal felt sure that the meeting shared the regret expressed at the close of the report at the approaching retirement of their much honoured and worthy president from the scene of his labours in this country and that the opinion expressed about Sir Raymond West's great learning and scholarship, and his services to the Society was the opinion of every member of the Society. He expressed a hope that while residing in his native land he would feel the same interest in the Society and in the people among whom and the country in which he had spent the best years of his life.

The motion was carried.

The election of the committee of management was then proceeded with.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Kennard, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D., K.C.I.E., President; Mr. C. E. Fox, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr Justice K.T. Telang, M.A., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Latham, M.A., and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, M.A., Vice-Presidents; The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Cursetjee Rastamjee Cama, Mr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. J. Gerson daCunna M,R.C.S., Mr. J. Westlake, Dr. D. MacDonald, M.D., B.Sc., Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, M.D., Dustur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. R. W. McDonnell, Professor M. MacMillan, B.A., and Mr. G. A. Kittredge, M.A., Committee of Management; The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Honorary Secretary; Dr. J. Gerson daCunha, Joint Honorary Secretary (Numismatics and Archœology), Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, and Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Honorary Auditors.

SIR RAYMOND WEST'S ADDRESS.

The president then said: Before the meeting separated, he thought it was due to them on his part to make a few observations in acknowledgment of the very flattering terms in which his name had been mentioned in the report. Although the report had been sent for his perusal, he had not read it before coming to the meeting, or he might have suggested a considerable modification of the laudatory terms used which had burst upon him like sunrise on the mountains. He, however, fully appreciated the spirit which had dictated those sentiments; but he appreciated still more deeply the kindness with which those observations had been received by the members of the Society at large. He regretted very much that he should have to sever his connection after many years with the Society in which he had taken so deep an interest, and amongst whose members he had so many friends—some at least only now dear to him in memory, but many others still surviving—who, he trusted, would keep up a friendly connection with him by occasional communications, long after he had left these shores. He regretted that as a member of the Society, and also as president,he had been able to contribute so very little to the proceedings; but they all knew the reason: his life had been one of strenuous activity in the different fields of official employment, which he had occupied; and he thought he might say that any of them who had visited him at his house had never found him unoccupied. The matters collateral to his official business, which had been very heavy, he had endeavoured to give a great deal of attention to, and to throw into the public duties with which he had been charged as much side light as possible, and he believed by doing that he had been setting a good example to his juniors. His endeavours to bring all the intelligence and power of reading and attention to a great many varying considerations, to bear upon the public work he had had to do would not, he thought, be lost on the coming generations, and had not been unappreciated by his contemporaries. He had seen considerable changes in the Society since he first became a member. He had seen the older members pass away; he had seen boys grow up into men, and young men distinguishing themselves in many instances by valuable contributions which illustrated the proceedings of the Society and added sensibly and materially to the stores of intellectual wealth which Bombay from time to time had been able to contribute to the general stock of mankind. But, what struck one more than the accumulation of intellectual stores was the change of the *personnel* of the Society which, to one looking backwards as he did, was very considerable. They had been going through, in that Society, what had been going on in all parts of the world around them, and especially in the more intellectual world, namely, a general democratisation of Society. They were no longer a select body, of the few highly placed officials and wealthy merchant princes that they once were; but if they had been able to maintain the Society in activity, and with means for carrying on its work, they must consider that every extension of its principles had been a positive and very considerable gain to the Society itself, even though they had not increased their pecuniary gains. If they could get Rs. 10,000 a year from 200 members they were better off than by getting the same amount from 100 members. Their books were not intended to be worm-eaten on the shelf, and the more extensively they could get their library circulated, and the more they could get to listen to the papers and addresses which were read and delivered there, the more good the Society did, and the more reason they had to rejoice in the extension of its beneficial influence. Although, at one time, when he had less experience than he had now, he thought the Society would possibly be endangered, by lowering the terms of admission, he had been brought to believe that on the whole the change had resulted in a very considerable gain to the Society. He considered it the duty of every member of a learned society of that kind, not only as a member of that society,but as a member of the greater society, the intellectual community of which he formed part, to endeavour to make himself a means of communication between the higher lights, and more intellectual and distinguished men, who delivered lectures there, and otherwise made themselves felt, and the masses of the society in which he walked, and gradually bring more and more men of his acquaintance, and women also, within the light of the intellectual influence of the Asiatic Society. He trusted that feeling would not only continue amongst the members, but would grow and spread, and that the Society would, for many generations after they and he had passed away, be still what it had been in the past: that it would with increasing force and vigour continue to shed a gleam of light and intelligence on all around it, and prove a link to bind the different parts of this Empire one to another, through the enlightenment and unity of feeling, which kindred spirits so readily assume when brought together in societies of that kind, so that they would have increased light from every part of the great empire of which they formed a part, brought to irradiate the principles of that Society which in its turn should give light to the most distant parts of the Empire. His time for withdrawing from the Society was close at hand, and he could assure them that amongst all the reminiscences of the many years he had spent in India, none would be more happy and dear than the recollection of his connection with that Society and its members. If, in the leisure which might be allowed to him at home, he found it possible to turn his attention to many of the points of comparative philology and corroborative social customs, which had engaged his attention from time to time, and into which he had dipped, more especially in the question of Hindu law, and which had remained in a fragmentary and disjointed state hitherto, and if it were possible for him to work them out into a connected form, he would feel very proud and very happy if they allowed any paper that he might put together, to be read at that table before the countenances which were then glowing before him all so full of sympathetic kindness and good feeling. He reciprocated it all, and with those words he might say he practically bade them farewell. (Applause.)

The meeting was then dissolved.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

BY THE A. D. C.

This popular club will make its first public appearance next Saturday night, in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. The occasion will also mark its *debut* in the Shakespearian drama; its two previous appearance having been in comedy and melo-drama. The club is composed of a large number of influential and wealthy Parsee gentlemen, whose object is self-amusement and the occasional assistance of deserving local charities. When it became known that Mr. Miln was detained in this city by illness in his family, the club secured his services, and commenced rehearsing "The Merchant of Venice." The first appearance of the club, therefore, in a Shakespearian drama, will be made under the best possible circumstances. The three institutions which are to be benefited this year are—The Residencies for Poor Parsees, the Alexandra Girls' School, and the Leper Asylum. Mr. Miln, for his work and services is to receive a percentage of the receipts—a fact which will prove an additional incentive to the large number of friends he has made during his enforced stay in this city. Too much interest cannot well be paid to the plays of Shakespeare, and a performance like this cannot fail to promote study of the great master's works in a highly practical manner. Perhaps there is no other method of studying Shakespeare so effective as that which is necessary in preparing for public presentation one of his plays; and when the work is undertaken under the immediate supervision of an experienced and life-long student of Shakespeare, who has stood at the head of professional companies for many years, the result to the members of the club must be highly beneficial. Amateur work on the stage is, as a rule, embarrassed by uncertainty of method; indeed the great distinction observable between professional and amateur performances is chiefly seen in the hesitation and doubt which almost invariably clings about the latter. Nor is this to be wondered at. It is true of the dramatic artist, as it is of all other artists, that certainty, assurance, and skill, are achieved as the result of that schooling which only years of effort and experience can give. Amateurs are wise, therefore, in choosing as a rule, something less ambitious than a Shakespearian play for their public efforts, but the present fortuitous and happy combination of circumstances, having contributed the services of a tried actor to the club, its choice of "The Merchant of Venice," is to be commended, and will, in all probability, prove acceptable to the public. However this may be, it will probably result in increasing the confidence of the A. D. C. in its own abilities, and in promoting the study of Shakespearian literature. If it does this, the club will be amply repaid for the time and energy it has expended in preparing for the present production. It will be seen by the announcement in our advertisement columns that Mr. Miln will himself assume the character of Shylock at the opening performance next Saturday; the members of the club will appear in the various supporting *roles*, assisted by Miss Kate Douglas, and Miss Frances Ross, late members of Mr. Miln's Company. On Tuesday the 16th Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, who is very vitally interested in the Alexandra Girls' School, will play Shylock for the benefit of that institution, and Mr. Miln will be at his side as Bassanio. The performances are under distinguished patronage, and the seats which are on sale at Macropolo's are being rapidly booked; and we wish the club a most successful issue to its praiseworthy and ambitious undertaking.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rumour which we mentioned, writes the *Overland China Mail* of the 24th ultimo, with regard to the loss of the Chinese-owned steamer Namchow, near Hongkong, turned out to be too true. The unfortunate vessel, having broken her shaft on the night of the 7th ultime, and been left helpless in a heavy seaway, foundered about eight o'clock on the following morning. The loss of life by the disaster is estimated at over four hundred. Captain Lee and five other Europeans—officers and engineers—were among those who perished. The wife of the chief engineer shared the same fate. The Chinese survivors give somewhat confused and contradictory accounts of the circumstances leading up to the final catastrophe, but it seems clear that there must have been a scene of terrible panic on board. Almost all hope of the Scottish Oriental steamer Somdetch Phra Nang has been given up. She left Java for Hongkong on the 15th of December and was sighted by the Hangchow, a few miles north of Cabra Island on the 22nd, which is the last that has been heard of her. The agent in Hongkong appealed to the Naval authorities to send a gunboat in search of the missing steamer, but met with a curt refusal. The steamer Torrington, about which some fears were entertained last week, is reported safe at Tourane, where she put in with machinery out of order.

"S" writes to the *Times* of January 20:—An attempt is being made in this country to collect money for the assistance of the starving peasants in the distressed portions of Russia. This movement is strongly supported by the Society of Friends, whose charitable and disinterested motives are open to no suspicion. At the present time dire trouble is impending over several districts in India, yet we are making no appeal to the world for charity. The Indian Government is working manfully to fulfil its undoubted responsibilities. The Russian rulers are continuing their costly armaments by sea and by land; and troops in numbers suitable for aggressive warfare are constantly in movement. I trust that in both cases charity will complete its patriotic duties before launching into foreign expenditure.

Sir William White's talent for language was one, says the *Athenæum*, of which he was proud. The number of languages he acknowledged was looked upon as very great, being twenty-eight. Yet he has been surpassed in mere numbers. His total, too, was largely made up by the Slav languages and dialects, and the distinctions between some of these are so light as hardly to confer on each of them the title of a language. The real merit of White was that he made himself proficient in the whole body of them, and most of them he spoke with fluency and correctness of idiom. "It is to be observed," continues the *Athenæum*, "that he was a linguist, like W. Gifford Palgrave, and not a scholar or a philologist, like Sir Thomas Wade or Mr. Ernest Satow; but it is not the case, as alleged, that White had no disposition for historical studies. He was attached to them, but had no time to occupy himself with them. On his retirement these pursuits would probably have occupied his leisure. At one time he was the only Englishman acquainted with Lithuanian, and he took the keenest interest in the defence of the language against the Russian crusade for its suppression."

A citizen of Boston has addressed to the New York "Nation" an energetic protest against the threatened war with Chili, Congress having no information of the facts of the quarrel, and the people of the United States no desire to plunder or crush a neighbour whose country has been lately "shaken to its foundations by a struggle with an unscrupulous despot." The writer goes on to cite the present position as one illustration among many of the inconveniences of that separation between the executive and the legislative bodies, which is peculiar to the Constitution of the United States. This system of "shutting up those who represent the Executive in one building, or set of buildings, and those who represent the Legislature in another," turns, he declares, the Legislature "into a mob," while it shields the Executive from that public and enforced responsibility which is the only real safeguard against abuse.

Improvements in the manufacture of margarine are causing great embarrassment to the experts in Paris. In a prosecution for selling margarine as butter, M. Girard, chief of the municipal laboratory, admitted that all the apparatus for detecting the mixture of margarine with butter are untrustworthy, while M. Villers, professor in the School of Pharmacy, and M. Moreau, official tester at the great central markets, both expressed doubts whether the most experienced dealer could discover the fraud by the test of the palate. Nevertheless, the magistrates of the Police Correctionnelle in this particular instance inflicted heavy fines on the defendants. The profitable nature of the adulteration will be seen from the fact that, according to the evidence, margarine of the best quality can be manufactured at a cost of about 11d. to 1s. 3d. the kilogramme, while the same quantity of good butter is 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. Nor is this all; for it was said that even margarine is liable in its turn to adulteration, which is very profitable and not very easy to detect.

The Cheshire salt mines appear likely to loose their South American custom, owing to the important new salt industry which has sprung up in the Argentine Republic. The vast salt lakes in the Rio Negro Valley, only two-and-twenty miles from the well-sheltered harbour of San Blas, on the Atlantic, comprise, it is estimated, twenty thousand acres of salt-bearing ground covered with a singularly strong brine, caused by springs flowing down enormous mountains of rock salt at the foot of the Andes. Our Consul at Buenos Ayres states that the strong drying winds and the sun soon convert this lake into a vast sheet of white salt of excellent quality from two to four inches thick. The season for collecting is from November to March, and the system is described as exceedingly simple. Mr. Bridgett states that it is fully expected that in the near future the surplus stock will be shipped to India and Australia, which is only half the distance of England and Germany.

From Kiel, where the German Emperor is staying, a Berlin correspondent learns that Prince Henry and Princess Irene are to take up their residence for some time at Berlin, the Prince being attached to the Navy department. The fitting up of Urville Castle, the latest acquisition of the Emperor in Lorraine, is nearly complete. It is understood that the preparations being made there are connected with this year's Imperial manœuvres, as the Emperor will most likely take up his residence in the Castle during their progress. His stay in Metz will probably be only a short one at the time of the unveiling of the William I. memorial. It is stated that not only the Eighth Rhenish and the Sixteenth Metz Army Corps are to take part in these manœuvres, but also the Fifth Bavarian and a Prussian Reserve Division, so that for the first time three army corps will manœuvre together.

It is stated, says a Vienna correspondent, that the widowed Crown Princess of Austria, the Archduchess Stephanie, has become engaged to Dom Miguel de Braganza, only brother of the Archduchess Maria Theresa. At the last Court ball she did not put in an appearance on account of some differences respecting the right of precedence, and showed her displasure by taking the train for Bavaria. Afterwards it was learned that she went for a four days' visit to Regensburg, where Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis is residing with his young wife, the Hungarian Archduches Margarethe. This young couple have living with them the three children of the Prince's deceased sister,the wife of Dom Miguel of Braganza. On Monday (18th ult.) Crown Princess Stephanie went to Munich, where the Regent gave a dinner in her honour, at which all the Bavarian Royal Family were present. On the 20th she returned to Vienna from Munich, and in her wake followed the news that she was engaged to the young widower Dom Miguel de Braganza, and that the dinner was the celebration of the betrothal. Dom Miguel is the only son of the Prince of the same name, who was Regent in Portugal in 1828. He is thirty-eight years old, a colonel of Hussars, tall, and very handsome. His children are respectively thirteen, twelve, and ten years old. The Crown Princess's little girl is a little over eight.

A savage measure of precaution, says a Paris correspondent, has been taken by the Town Council of Havre to prevent the spread of phthisis, which has been alarming in that town. Whenever a death from the malady is declared, a health inspector is to call on the family of the deceased and recommend the thorough fumigation by himself of the mortuary or other chambers in which there may be disease-germs, and the disinfection in a municipal hot-air chamber of bedding, clothing, and carpets. An appeal has been made to the doctors of Havre to recommend certain hygienic precautions in houses where there are consumptive patients, such as the provision of spittoons not only in bedrooms and sitting-rooms but in lobbies and halls for the convenience of the patients; the wearing of india-rubber pouches which could be often scalded to hold pocket-handkerchiefs. and the taking care not to let the last-named articles lie about. It appears that the death-rate of consumption is lower, though the climate is damp, in the Netherlands, than in France. This relative immunity is doubtless due to the exceptional cleanliness of the Dutch. Sain-Jeande-Luz, since Biarritz became a winter station for consumptive English people, has at different times been ravaged with phthisis. The children of the poor used to go about with bare feet. They have now taken to wearing shoes in consequence of a notice by the Mayor warning them that they picked up the disease-germs walking on the road.

The poor stage supernumerary has uttered his, or rather her, sorrowful complaint over loss of pay in this time of mourning; but what is the misfortune of this class compared with the grievance of the supernumerary City waiter? Hundreds of these are, it is said, deploring the fact that not for one or two nights only, but for many weeks to come, their occupation will be gone. The ancient City Companies alone have put off no fewer than twenty banquets. The waiters have conferred with the Lord Mayor on their distress; but the Chief Magistrate of the small territory which is still known as the City of London has not seen his way to do more than express his sympathy with "a respectable and hard-working class," and to suggest that the various entertainments which had been put off will probably be held later on. He was good enough to express a hope that this would eventually secure for the waiters extra and increased work.

It is suggested by the *Daily Graphic* that "a little of the art which is expended with so much profusion on menus and book-plates," should be devoted to visiting-cards. The visiting-card is no doubt a very bare and bald thing; but then is it not therein fulfilling its function? It exists to announce a fact, and perhaps if we put too much art on our visiting-cards we might find it difficult to discover the owner's name. On the Continent it is the practice to put your coronet (if you have one) on your card; but that has always been considered "bad form" in England, and a famous Alderman who put his brand-new crest on his cards was mercilessly chaffed. It might, no doubt, be useful sometimes to have a portrait on a card. The man of business would then be better able to decide whether he was "in" or "out to a strange caller. When the caller was a lady this would be especially useful, since the photograph would at once settle the question. After a little while, indeed, your confidential clerk would be able to decide upon his own responsibility when you were in and when you were out.

When you eat a Ribston Pippin at dessert it is not agreeable to reflect that you will perhaps shortly be suffering from arsenical poisoning. But according to a horticultural paper, which ought to to know, the American apples which reach England are saturated with liquid arsenic to keep away the grubs. A great firm of fruit salesmen gives the statement a flat denial; and asserts that it is only the branches that are sprayed with arsenical water before the buds blossom. We cannot pretend to decide the dispute; but we should not wonder if it led to a much larger demand for some time to come, for English-grown apples. The consuming purchaser will be assured that the honest and patriotic greengrocer keeps no other, and will go away happy, with a parcel of American apples to follow. Thus everybody will be satisfied, including the family doctor, supposing it to be true that these apples really are arsenicated. But to poison the consumers by wholesale seems to be a rather odd way of obtaining a market for American fruit.

One of the features in electoral politics just now is the decline of the lawyers and the rise of the soldiers and sailors. The Conservatives of Oxford City have just chosen as their candidate that distinguished military administrator, tactician, and man of letters, General Sir George Chesney. On the other hand, North Kensington is mourning in sackloth and ashes because Lord Charles Beresford has written to say that he will not, after all, be able to contest the seat. The rules of the service will not allow Lord Charles to go home and do the canvassing. A clever wife, with a taste for politics, is a treasure to a public man, and Lord Charles could rest confident in the "ability and energy" of Lady Charles Beresford; but that accomplished lady is ill and away from England. We need not be inconsolable, writes the *St. James's Gazette*. Lord Charles is in training to be one of our fighting admirals in the Great Naval War when it comes; which is perhaps more useful work than carping at the Admiralty in the House of Commons.

There have been frequent robberies from the graves in Brompton Cemetery for several months past, says a Home paper, and constant complaints have been made about it without any apparent cessation of the practice or any detection of offenders. Unless the graves be almost in sight of the lodges it is not safe to deposit wreaths, or tins of flowers, or baskets of moss and ferns upon the graves of relatives. They will disappear in a day or two, and formal complaints merely elicit the remark that, in the absence of plain-clothes officials, it is next to impossible to prevent pilfering or detect offenders. As Brompton Cemetery belongs to a Department of the State, such a condition of things calls for an immediate remedy. It would be wrong to exclude the public, but surely there are practical steps which can be taken to prevent this frequent and almost systematic pilfering from the graves of the little marks of affectionate remembrance which relatives of the dead have a sad pleasure in placing upon them.

The *Skibbereen Eagle* states that the Duke of Devonshire has contributed £150,000 towards the construction of the Cork and Fermoy Railway. This munificent offer is contingent on the Irish Western Railways being connected with the Cork and Fermoy line, the project being to transfer the trade and commerce of Munster from the Irish Great Southern and Western Railway to the Great Western of England. The *Eagle* adds that the Duke contributes the money to enhance the value of his vast estate in the Lismore district, and he is also doing it in conjunction with other English capitalists to raise the dividends on the Great Western and other English lines in which they are interested.

Of what nationality was the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic? "British" would probably be the answer of most persons; but Professor Henry Dyer, in the *Scottish Review*, states that it was an American vessel named the Savannah. She crossed to England in 1819, but it is added that her engines were only auxiliary to her sails. She was, it appears, originally intended to ply between New York and Savannah as a sailing packet, but she was purchased by Savannah merchants and fitted with steam machinery. She took twenty-five days to go from Savannah to Liverpool, eighteen of which were under steam. The Savannah, however, scarcely deserves a place in the roll of early steamships. In 1833 the Royal William crossed from Quebec, but all her hold had to be filled with the fuel which was necessary for the voyage, so that although such a vessel could be used for coast trade, it could not, as professor Dyer observes, be successful commercially for transoceanic traffic.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 4.

Merewether, Lieut, Beng, Royal Canadians, on leave, from Agra.

February 7.

Watling, Lieut, Bo, RE, on duty, from Poona
Hills, Col, Beng, 28th P I, on furlo, from Peshawur.

February 9.

Lugard, Major, Beng, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Wilford, Major, Bo, 21st Gloster Regt, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—February 8.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, Unatt List, off leave, to Deolali.

February 9.

Finch, Lieut, Beng, I S C, from furlo, to Saugor.
MacMahon, Major, Bo, I S C, off leave, to Satara.
Sanford, Maj-Genl, Beng, R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Blood, Col, Beng, R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Wilkinson, Major, Ms, R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Boroyer, Major, Beng, R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Turner Jones, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Roorkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th February, 1892.

Mahaluxmi Camp, 10th February, 1892.

DRILLS.

For To-morrow.

I.—6-30 a.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill and Company drill.
5 p.m.— do. do. do.

DETAILS.

For To-morrow.

II.—Orderly Officer.—2nd Lieut L. J. Robertson; next for duty, Lieut H. W. Barrow.

Orderly Sergt.—Sergt D. A. Pinder; next for duty, Sergt A. F. Turner.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.
2. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters this evening, the 10th instant, at 6 p. m., and every Wednesday, until further orders.
3. The following dates are fixed for the "Bayley Shield" Competition:—11th February, "B" Company; and 12th February, "A" Company.
4. There will be Company drill for "F" Company on Friday, the 12th instant, at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company:—No. 3228 Vol. C. C. James.
6. "C" Company will fall in at the Victoria Gardens Byculla, this evening, at 7 p.m., for a March-out. Glengarry Caps will be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*) Jan. 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. G Hughes has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

H E the Govr-Genl of India is pleased, subject to the approbation of H M the Queen-Empress of India, to appoint Sir D Fitzpatrick, K C S I, of the I C S, to be Lieut-Govr of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt W. A. O'Mealy, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Comdt of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Maj W H C Wyllie, C I E, S C, Additional Pol Agent of the 2nd class, and Pol Agent in Kotah, is appointed temporarily to officiate also as Political Agent in Jhallawar.

Lieut A F Pinhey, S C, Additional Pol Asst of the 1st class, Supt of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas in Central India and Rajputana, and Asst Pol Agent at Banswara, is granted furlough for one year.

The services of Sir D Fitzpatrick, K C S I, Resident of the 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad, are placed at the disposal of the Home Depart.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointments.

Mr. G D Pudumjee, Assist Acct-Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, from 28th Jan, 1892.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer has been appointed, on probation, to the Indian Staff Corps and has been posted to a corps under the Govt of India:—Second-Lieut E T Carwithen, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut W E G Lillingston, West Riding Regt attached 6th Regt of Bengal (Light) Inf, having completed 18 months probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps. Second-Lieut Lillingston will rank as Lieut in the I S C subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Capt G Williams, Royal Engrs, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, Mily W Dep (p a) for one year and 3 months.

Lieut F Murray, I S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punj Regt of Bengal Infy (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the S C, the specified period to count from the date of being struck of duty:—

Col H M Evans, I S C, Comdt 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Ben Infy, for one year.

Capt F J B Priestly, I S C, Squad Officer, 3rd Punj Cavy, Punj Frontier Force, for one year.

Capt A E Whistler, I S C, Wing Comdr, 2nd (The Queens Own) Regt of Beng (Light) Infy, for one year.

Lieut G M Evans, Ind S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 8th Regt of Ben Infy, for nine months.

Lieut F C Laing, I S C, Wing Officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Ben Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, Capt F T Cole, R A, Ord Officer, 3rd class (p a) for eight months.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs: Sub-Cond E Richardson, Ord Depart, for eight months.

Lieut H B Murray, I S C, 34th (Punjab) Regt of Beng Infy (Pioneers), Depy Assist Commy-Genl 2nd class, is granted an extension of leave to the 20th Nov 1891.

Capt M T Thomson, Ind S C, Wing Commdr, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, is granted an extension of leave to the 23rd Novr, 1891.

Brig Surgn Lieut-Col G Massy, Civil Surgn, Umballa, is granted an extension of furlough out of India (p a), without pay, for the 10th July, 1891.

Col W Tweedie, CSI, I S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

ORGANISATION.

Native Army.—It is notified that the 30th and 31st (Burma) Regt of Mad Infy will be composed of the following classes:—The 30th Regt (5th Burma Battn) of Madras Infantry.—Sikhs 4 Companies. Hindustani Hindus 2 Companies. Punjabi Mahomedans 2 Companies. The 31st Regt (6th Burma Battn) of Madras Infantry.—Sikhs 2 Companies. Jats 2 Companies. Punjabi Mahomedans 3 Companies Pathans 1 Company.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Col Major B C Graves.

Regiments.—Surgn-Maj Lieut-Col J J Wood, MB, Depy Sanitary Commr, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to confer the additional annuity of £10 available in consequence of the increase of certain appointments in the classes eligible for the grant of the medal and annuity for meritorious service on Serg-Maj W Burke, Naini Tal Depot, from the date of this order.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Resignation.

5th Administrative Battalion, N-W P Vols and Cawnpur Vol R C—Lieut-Col P H Wallerstein, S C, resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Eicke, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to that of the Examiner of P W Accounts, Bombay.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Apprentice Examiners of Accounts on probation, and are posted to the offices noted opposite their names:—

Mr W G G Bayley, to the office of the Examiner of P W Accounts, Burma. Mr K Balarama Iyer, to the office of the Examiner of P W Accounts, Madras.

The undermentioned passed Students of the Seebpore Civil Engr College are appointed to the depart as Assist Engrs, 3rd grade, and posted as follows:—

Mr F F Bion, to Burma. Babu Mohendra Nath Dutt, to Bengal. Mr A S Gerrard, Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Prov. and Gudh Gazette.*)

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr J L Denniston, (Covenanted) Depy Commr, N.-W P and Oudh, furlough to the 1st of Nov 1892.

With effect from the 8th Sept 1891, Surg-Maj B O'Brien, Civil Surg, 2nd class, to officiate as Civil Surg, 1st class, and to hold charge of the Agra district during the absence on furlough of Surg-Maj A J Willcocks, or until further orders.

At the New Year's reception at the Imperial Castle in Warsaw, says a Berlin correspondent, Governor-General Gourko addressed something like the following words to the assembled representatives of the Polish nobility; "Gentlemen,—I am told that you do not wish to dance this year, and that this is from patriotic reasons. I give you all this good advice—dance of your own free will. You will certainly all like that better than if I make you dance." Not only is General Gourko regarded in Russia as the Generalissimo of the Russian army in the next war, but he is carrying on with great energy every preparation for it.

Among the numerous law suits on the subject of legacies now going on in the United States is one in which the original manuscript of the song "Home, Sweet Home" is concerned. John Howard Payne, author of this immortal song, gave the original copy to Miss Mary Harden, who died a few years ago. She left her property to Miss Evie Harden Jackson, and directed that the manuscript should be buried with her. This was done. Her will is now being disputed by a nephew, and it is believed that he wishes to obtain possession of the song.

THE TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA.

A medical man in the *St. James's Gazette* has two articles on the above subject in the course of which he writes:—

To the laity a disease is a name and nothing else. Suppose some one is ill: the doctor comes, examines the patient, and says, "Scarlet fever," "Typhoid," or whatever it may be. Thereupon that case is labelled, and (putting hopes and fears aside) every one is satisfied; for the label being familiar, is understood to involve an equally familiar and definite course of treatment. The idea seems to be: here on one side are a lot of poisons, called "typhoid," "diphtheria," etc., and there, on the other, so many antidotes; given the name of one you have only to lay your hand on the other. The prevalence of this idea is shown by one very common occurrence. Medical men are constantly asked, by letter or otherwise, to prescribe for some case without seeing it. "My servant has eczema; what ought I to give her?" "What is good for bronchitis?" "My little boy suffers from fits: do give me something to cure him." And so on, upon the assumption that the doctor's business is to know of "summat good in a bottle" for every malady, and that he can put his finger on the right "summat" from the mere mention of the name. The belief is, no doubt, much encouraged by quack advertisements and the practice of chemists who do prescribe in this fashion from hearsay. They know the names of diseases and of drugs, and, knowing nothing else, they do their spiriting very simply. Give the trouble a name, and dose it accordingly—that is to say, with ready-made bottle of stuff labelled "Jones's Famous Mixture" for this, that, and the other.

The first thing to be noted about the present epidemic is, that its recurrence for the third year in succession is entirely in accordance with previous experience and was only to be expected. "The disorder generally shows itself in succeeding years, but in a milder and less general form." So spoke Sir Thomas Watson on the 4th of February, 1837, in the middle of a very severe visitation; and the words of that most admirable observer are exactly true of the present occasion. We need not, therefore, suppose that it has come to stay and that we shall have it every year. On the contrary, after this year, or perhaps next, we shall probably see no more of it as an epidemic for some time to come. Apparently the poison lingers, and, getting gradually weaker, eventually dies out except for a few sporadic cases. It is plain that this is happening now. The character of the attack differs markedly from that of two years ago—it is much milder. The lamented death of several prominent persons and a high rate of mortality have led to a very general and natural mistake on this head, to which I wish to call particular attention because it concerns an important point of treatment. The mistake is embodied in a remarkably inaccurate article in a weekly paper. "The fever, at first regarded as an accidental exaggeration of the ancient malady called 'cold,' has reappeared over an increased area and with an accentuated virulence." So many statements, so many errors. The nature of the malady was pointed out in the *St. James's Gazette* on December 14, 1889, a fortnight before its appearance in England; and no one with any knowledge ever supposed that it was other than a specific epidemic fever having no relation to a "cold." It came and behaved exactly as it was expected to do. Again, it has not reappeared over an increased area, and its virulence is not accentuated but diminished. The last point is important. The present alarming mortality is due mainly to two things—the simultaneous coincidence of severe cold and the insidiousness of the attack owing to its mildness. The first visitation occurred in a mild winter, the second after the winter was over. This year it has caught us at the very worst time; and whereas previously the severity of the onset permitted no mistake but sent people willy-nilly to bed (vide the Local Government Board's Report), they now get it without knowing and face the bitter weather with the thing on them. Here lies the danger and the explanation of so many fatal issues.

Hence a rule may be laid down. If you feel queer, heavy-headed, shivery, and languid, with or without symptoms of a cold, go to bed and have a fire in your room. As to further proceedings, take a mild aperient and confine your food to slops. If you feel very hot, a teaspoonful of sweet spirits of nitre or of mindererus spirit will be useful. Uncomplicated influenza, which is a simple fever, needs no other treatment. But if there is any difficulty of breathing or pain in the chest, indicating the existence of complications, send for the doctor, and meantime put on a large linseed poultice all round the chest—back and front. As for quinine, for which there was a great craze two years ago, take it if you have great faith in it. Quinine is a good thing, and faith a better; but the drug will probably be of more use during convalescence. The main thing, however, is bed, and then the doctor. If he comes you will, of course, follow his directions; but if you manage without him, as you very likely may in a simple case, get up when you feel better—say, after one, two, or three days; but stay in the house until you have recovered your strength, and when you do go out wrap up carefully and avoid fatigue. Eat and drink what you please so long as it is good and wholesome. It is impossible to say more than this usefully, and I am aware of some unwisdom in saying so much. Mankind may be divided into those who take too much care of themselves and those who take too little. The former will grasp at every excuse to jump into bed, and will experience the symptoms of influenza at least once a day; while the latter will say, "It is only a feverish cold," and will go about their business when they have really got it. But, even at the risk of encouraging shirkers and valetudinarians, it is worth while to try and save others from a very real danger; and therefore I repeat, Go to bed if you feel decidedly out of sorts. A feverish cold is not to be trifled with in an influenza year. Nor is there any economy in fighting it: the earlier you take it, the sooner you will get over it.

In ordinary cases fairly strong people will find the foregoing advice quite sufficient. I have tried it on my own *corpus vile* in a bad attack with excellent results. At least it is safe; and I would strongly warn people against trusting either to powerful remedies which they may see recommended or to their own knowledge. And this warning applies particularly to the weakly and to those cases in which complications arise. All talk about "cures" and "infallible remedies" proceeds from ignorance or quackery, and embodies a very mischievous delusion, to which I have already referred. No treatment of a drastic kind can be universally applicable to this or any other disorder, because different people are so differently affected that what suits one case will not suit another. The Duke of Clarence and the Khedive died from nominally the same illness—influenza followed by pneumonia: but the leading features of one case were high temperature, delirium, and collapse; while those of the other were pain, inflammation of the kidneys, and uræmic poisoning. How can there be a routine treatment in severe cases? The danger of relying on it is shown by the extremely unsatisfactory report on the Khedive's illness.

One more point: How is influenza to be avoided? From the immense mass of observations that have been collected it is clear that the disease is infectious but only formidably so where numbers of people are congregated together, as in the House of Commons, schools, workshops, factories and so on. The poison seems to be bred under these circumstances in very large quantities or in a very virulent form. At any rate, crowded places are dangerous. Therefore, avoid them if possible. For the rest "take care of yourself," live wholesomely, avoid fatigue, cold and wet. Here again the shirker will see his chance, but that cannot be helped.

CHRISTIANITY IN EGYPT.

The committee of the Association for the furtherance of Christianity in Egypt, having been earnestly requested by the managers of the Iktissad Coptic School in Cairo to send them an English teacher to give religious instruction, to teach English, science, and mathematics, and to superintend the school under the Coptic committee, have selected Mr. Oswald S. Norman, a trained, certificated, and experienced master who has the highest testimonials both for character and success in teaching, to fill this important post. Mr. Norman began his work on November 23, 1891, and the report he has furnished to the committee has given them great encouragement. Mr. Norman has already won the friendship and confidence of the native committee of management and the respect of the teaching staff. The number of scholars is 92, who all attend with fair regularity. This number will probably be increased on the removal to larger premises. The committee earnestly appeal to all who are interested in Egypt to supply them with the funds needed for carrying on this work. For this purpose at least £400 a year will at once be required. Contributions may be sent to the honorary secretary, the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston.

QUEENSLAND AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England, requesting a withdrawal of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's "extraordinary and unfounded" charges against the Bank in connection with the failure of the last Queensland Loan, Sir S. W. Griffith, Chief Secretary of the Colony, has sent a letter to Sir James F. Garrick, the Agent-General in London, concluding thus:—

"It appears to me from Mr. Lidderdale's letter of the 6th of October that he has not correctly apprehended the position or the real nature of the complaint made by the Treasurer. The complaint was not that the Bank had failed to subscribe, as expected, to the loan, but that when the loan was not taken up by the public, the Bank was not, as they led us to expect, willing to relieve the Government of the only difficulty in which they found themselves—namely, the obligation to redeem the debentures falling due on the 1st of July. The Treasurer considered it to be his duty to point out these facts, and also to warn the Parliament and people of Queensland against again allowing themselves to be placed in the position of having to rely on any bank, which, from whatever cause, might disappoint their expectations in time of necessity. The whole matter has, however, been very fully explained by Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith in the debates already sent you, and which I presume you have communicated to the Bank. I desire also to refer to my own speech, reported at page 10.

"I am confident that, upon an impartial consideration of the whole matter, the fair conclusion will be that we were very naturally disappointed at finding that the Bank was not willing to render the assistance which we understood, and, indeed, still understand, them to have promised, and that the Colonial Treasurer expressed that disappointment in language which although vigorous, was not intended to suggest, and was not understood by his hearers as imputing, any want of honesty or good faith on the part of the Bank."

THE SALVATION ARMY AT EASTBOURNE.

The Eastbourne ratepayers who are opposed to the action of the mayor and corporation in regard to the Salvation Army are organizing themselves. On Friday a meeting, at which about 150 were present, was held to discuss what steps should be taken to prevent the expenditure of the ratepayers' money in opposing the repeal of Clause 169 of the Eastbourne Improvement Act. The Rev. John Turner presided, and was supported by, among others, Councillors Wenham and Duke, two of the minority in the council. The chairman reviewed the controversy between the local authorities and the Salvationists, and suggested certain questions which should be put to the mayor at the inhabitants' meeting called for last Tuesday to confirm a resolution of the council to oppose the Repeal Bill. The chief of these questions were as to what money had already been spent in prosecuting Salvationists and in dispersing their meetings, and, secondly, how much was likely to be spent. Supposing the clause was not repealed, he asked what chance there was of making the Salvationists give in. Resolutions were passed instructing the Rev. John Turner and Mr. Charles Adams to represent the meeting at Tuesday's meeting and to speak on its behalf, and to demand a poll of the town if necessary. It was also decided to issue large posters and a circular calling on all ratepayers opposed to the mayor's policy to attended Tuesday's meeting and vote against the expenditure of the rate payers' money in continuing the conflict with the Salvationists.

The Town-hall was crowded on Tuesday night with ratepayers, who had been summoned by the mayor on a requisition to sanction opposition to the Bill to be introduced in Parliament by the Salvationists for the repeal of the 169th clause of the Local Act. The bulk of the meeting was composed of opponents of the Salvation Army, but there was a fair sprinkling of sympathizers, and a resolution approving the opposition to the Bill was carried by a very large majority. A poll was demanded on behalf of the minority.

On Monday a number of persons were summoned before the Eastbourne magistrate for snowballing Salvationists and the police on Sunday week last. The magistrate dismissed the charges except in the case of a defendant who did not appear, and who was fined half-a-crown.

DEALING IN "FUTURES."

Senator Washburn has introduced into Congress a Bill prohibiting dealings in "futures" in regard to agricultural products which is interesting for its attempt to define "futures." This is done by section 2, which provides "That for the purpose of this Act the word 'futures' shall be understood to mean any contract or agreement whereby a party agrees to buy or agrees to sell and deliver at a future time to another any of the articles mentioned in section 3 of this Act, when at the time of making such contract or agreement the party so agreeing to make such delivery, or the party for whom he acts as agent, broker, or employe in making such contract or agreement, is not at the time of making the same the owner of the articles so contracted and agreed to be delivered, or unless the articles so contracted to be sold and delivered shall subsequently be actually delivered to the purchaser for manufacture or consumption; provided, however, that this Act shall not apply to any contracts or agreements for the future delivery of any of the said articles made with the United States, or any State, county, or municipality, or with the duly authorised officers or agents thereof, nor to the contracts or agreements made by farmers for the sale and delivery of any of the articles aforesaid which are in actual course of production by such farmers at the time of making such contract or agreement." The other sections relate to penalty, licence, tax, &c., and practically prohibit dealing in "futures" of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton, and all other farm products; also pork, lard, and all other hog products.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Flower, recently elected Governor of the State of New York, in his inaugural Message to the Legislature, remarks with satisfaction that, for the first time in eight years, the Executive and both branches of the legislative power are politically in accord. The chief measure now proposed by the Governor is a redistribution of seats. This redistribution is not to be made on the basis of the Federal census; a new census is to be taken by the State on its own account. The Governor urges economy in the public services, and makes some wise remarks upon the dangers of indirect taxation, by which practically the whole of the State's general expenses are paid, the direct tax on real and personal property being levied for schools and canals. He goes on, nevertheless, to submit a proposal to increase the indirect revenues by 1,000,000 a year by a moderate tax on each percentum of interest paid on the bonded indebtedness of Corporations. The chief items of indirect taxation now are £270,000 from the corporation tax, £179,000 from the collateral inheritance tax, and £37,000 from the special tax on organization of corporations. The Governor then proposes a convention to revise the State constitution, the present system of submitting amendments to the people piecemeal being a "patchwork method," though it has "the merit of Conservatism." Among other matters —and the message fills more than five newspaper columns—the Governor deals at length with two educational problems. He finds that, in spite of the enormous increase in the cost of the common school system—from £377,000 in 1851 to £4,054,000 in 1891, the average per scholar rising in the same period from 9s. 5d. to £4 0s. 1d., and nearly the whole being defrayed by State and local taxation—only 1,054,044 of the 1,821,773 children of school age are actually in attendance. This is attributed partly, but not wholly, to the ineffective state of the compulsory attendance law. This leads up to a condemnation of any proposal to vote public moneys to higher education, in the shape of the university expension movement now much discussed in the United States. The Governor also declares that the electrical execution law has been justified by experience, but that the prohibition of the publication of details by newspapers should be repealed; and, in view of the fact that two-thirds of the people of the State now live in towns and cities of more than 4,000 population, he advocates a liberal increase of municipal self-government.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The last number of "the Journal of the American Statistical Association" gives some curious facts concerning the number of suicides in the ranks, and more especially among the officers of all the great European Powers. The Austrian army takes the lead in this matter, says the "Boston Herald." From 1875 to 1887 a yearly average of 122 suicides is recorded for every 100,000 effective troops. In 1889 the number was 149. Death by suicide represents a fifth part of the whole mortality of the Austrian army. No disease is more deadly. The Germans report about half the number; the Italian army about one-third; the French army about one-fourth; the English army in the home service about one-sixth; the rate in the Russian army is nearly the same, while in the Spanish army it is least of all. There are some curious facts about these suicides. In the European armies, especially in Austria, it is the young soldiers who kill themselves during the first month of their service. Suicides are the most frequent among the cavalry and infantry, and in the latter among the soldiers, who are accused and awaiting trial. The most frequent method is shooting, though hanging and drowning are frequent methods. The infantry use fire-arms, and usually aim at their heads. The mounted soldiers hang themselves by their horse bridles. The Algerian soldiers almost always shoot themselves through the body, perhaps because the Arabs think it is infamous to mutilate the head. In Austria, a third of the suicides are attributed to a distaste for military duty; in France, love trouble is a very frequent cause; the fear of punishment is everywhere a great incentive. The maximum of suicides is reached in the hottest weather and the minimum is reached in the coldest weather. The late Mr. Buckle affirmed as a law of civilisation that there is a periodic regularity in the suicide mania, and this testimony of the suicides in the European armies goes far to confirm it.

A capital run was made with the Sims-Edison torpedo, on Tuesday 19th ultimo in Stoke Bay, the distance being somewhat over a mile. No. 82 torpedo-boat was at the time engaged in looking for a lost torpedo, and the operator in the Drudge caused the controllable machine to pass within a boat's length of her and round a steam launch she had in attendance. The speed of the machine was slackened at the same time so that the officers in the torpedo-boat might have a close view of it. The engine was working at the time with reduced current, but fifteen knots was made against a three-mile flood-tide. It is, perhaps, necessary to point out, with regard to these trials, that the machine now in use is one designed for working from shore stations, and not from a ship. It is four years old, and has been on exhibition in all manner of places, and the launching apparatus was designed for the Drudge, and is not what would be recommended for use in war vessels. In these circumstances it would be manifestly unfair to criticise its performances without making allowances for drawbacks inseparable from such a makeshift machine. At present, however, all the scientific officers of both branches of the service have been most favourably impressed, and it is hoped that both Navy and Army will be allowed to have a specimen torpedo and plant for trial, if merely for progress in knowledge and experience.

It has not yet been generally noticed that the success or otherwise of this machine must have a distinct bearing upon the question, now under discussion, with regard to the need for more torpedo-boats. There can be no doubt that if the new invention should be considered after trial to have fulfilled the promise of its owners, the next point for consideration will be: Should not any new torpedo-boats built be fitted for its use? We would not advance this as an argument against putting more boats in hand; but it cannot be denied that many advantages must be on the side of the controlled weapon if it turns out that it can easily be operated. It may be, of course, that the plant is too cumbrous or costly for use in the ordinary first-class boat. Of that we are not at present advised, but at least in the way of preventing so many torpedoes being lost, some saving in expense would be effected. The Royal Engineers, who have now responsibility for harbour defence, will probably recognise an advantage over the Brennan in their being able to transport these machines without difficulty from point to point in special coast-service vessels. In fact, as we have already said, there has been nothing for some time, which promises so much interest to service men as this new torpedo.

According to a report which is published in a French paper, M. Goubet, the inventor of the submarine, boat, which is known by his name, not having received that amount of support from the French Government which he hoped for, is about to offer his invention to the British Admiralty. There can be little doubt about the reception he will meet with on this side. Apart from the fact that submarine boats cannot play any important part in an offensive war, the experience which foreign nations have had with these machines is not likely to induce our Government to throw away any money in experimenting with them. Probably the very best specimen of the kind was seen in the Nordenfelt boat, and that was not an unquestionable success; but we hear very little now about the Peral and the Gymnote and others, which were going to make great changes in the system of warfare; and therefore M. Goubet will be better advised if he restricts the sphere of his operations to the Turks and the Russians, who appear to have a special predilection for the system of carrying on warfare which he advocates, and to which he had devoted his talent and genius.

Mr. Stanley Leighton certainly has not minced matters. He has given notice of motion for next session "that having regard to the acknowledged breakdown of the system of Short Service and its practical failure to supply the military needs of the Empire and the Colonies, which are daily increasing, and in view of the universal opinion that the military resources of the country will never be thoroughly developed until a more popular and flexible system of voluntary military service is devised, not by any form of compulsion, but purely on voluntary lines, suggested by the great industrial and wage-earning developments of the last few years; to appoint a Royal Commission to consider and report on the subject, taking for its basis the evidence of the Departmental Committee now sitting under Lord Wantage." Sir Henry Havelock-Allan has a motion on the paper too, and, doubtless, other honourable members will like to have a say. It seems, therefore, from present appearances as though the Session 1892 was likely to prove one of exceptional military activity. In view of such a general marshalling of the forces of attack it might be well for the Service's Members Committee to endeavour to keep the enthusiasm of some of the freelances within reasonable bounds, otherwise more harm than good may be done.

"Die Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes an intelligent and appreciative study, relative to the recent important changes and reforms carried out in the Russian Army, commencing with the creation of the 18th and 19th "Corps d' Armée." The German journal highly extols the creation in Russia, copied from that of France, of the fortress battalions, constituting "cadres" in peace time, which can be filled in and expanded in war. Twenty-eight of these battalions are to be formed, and of this number twenty are already organised, and each one can, at the outbreak of war, be expanded into a regiment of four battalions. In addition to these fortress depots, Russia has now fifty-one battalions of fortress artillery, a certain number of skeleton field batteries, sections of fortress engineers, sections of telegraphs and telephones, sections of Ærostiers, and sections of pigeon-post, all capable of expansion. The "Zeitung" concludes by remarking that in point of methodical, simple, and efficient organisation, these "cadres" cannot be surpassed in Army of the present day, as the system is economical, practical, and thoroughly comprehensive in all its details. In regard to railways constructed so as to combine strategic as well as commercial advantages, the same authority believes that no nation has made such progress as Russia during the present generation, and here no doubt, we are told the lessons of the Crimean war have been taken to heart by the Imperial Government.

Notwithstanding a certain amount of grumbling on the part of the rank and file as to the occasional inferior quaulity of the meat ration issued, the British soldier still remains the best-fed fighting man in Europe. The system of our neighbours across the Channel leaves much to be desired. Our contractors have not yet arrived at the point of adding the bones, tendons, and uneatable portions of other animals to the bones, tendons, and uneatable portions of the animals slaughtered for the troops. This, however, if not of common occurrence, does occur in some French garrisons. The suggestion of a writer in "Le Temps" a couple of months since is, perhaps, surrounded with difficulty; it was that the authorities should purchase the cattle alive, as being more easily judged for quality by the Veterinary Department, and then slaughtered, presumbly under the eyes of the military authorities, the contractor being allowed to take away the prime joints. It would, however, be much more reasonable to leave the whole carcass the prime portions going in turn regimentally and by companies.

According to the annual returns of the British Army, of the total strength of 196,569 officers and men, 151,311 or 76·2 per cent., are English, 16,538, or 8·3 per cent., are Scotch, 28,720, or 14 per cent., are Irish. Mahommedans, Hindoos, Jews, &c., number 667 all told, and need not be considered. Of the total 68 per cent. belong to the Church of England, 18·4 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 7·6 per cent. Presbyterians, and 6 per cent. Wesleyans. Out of 64,000 officers and men in the Royal Navy over 47,000 return themselves as members of the Church of England.

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No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

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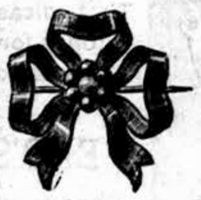

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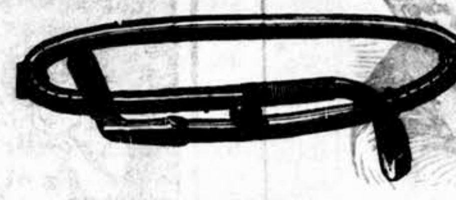

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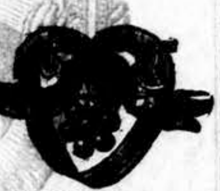

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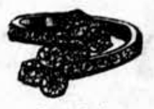

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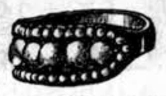

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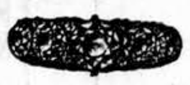

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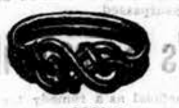

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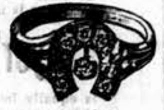

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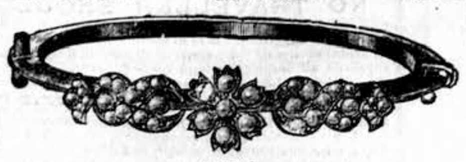

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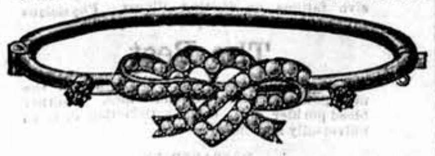

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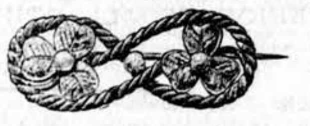

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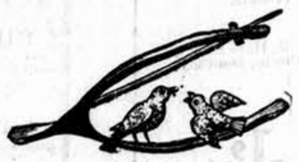

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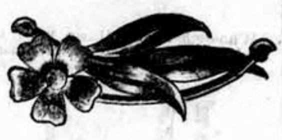

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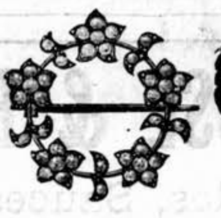

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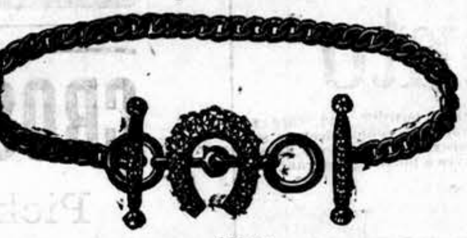

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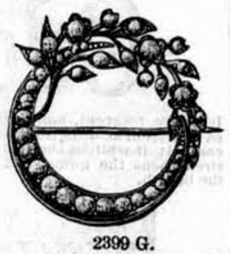

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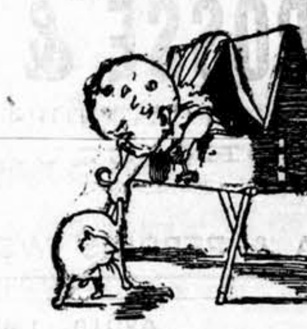

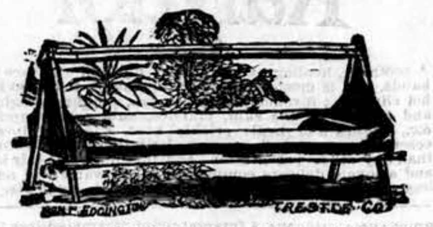

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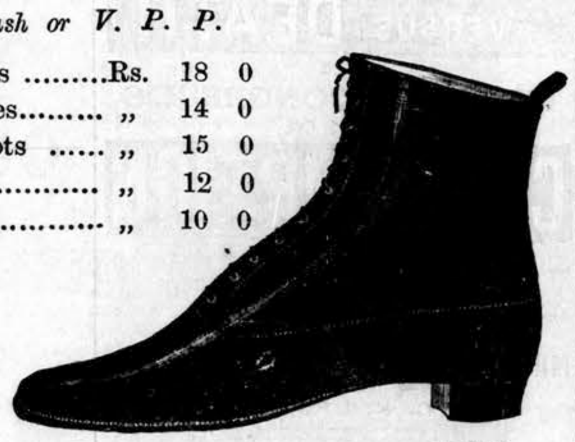

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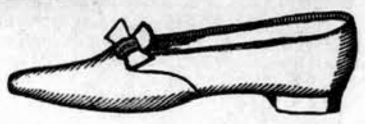

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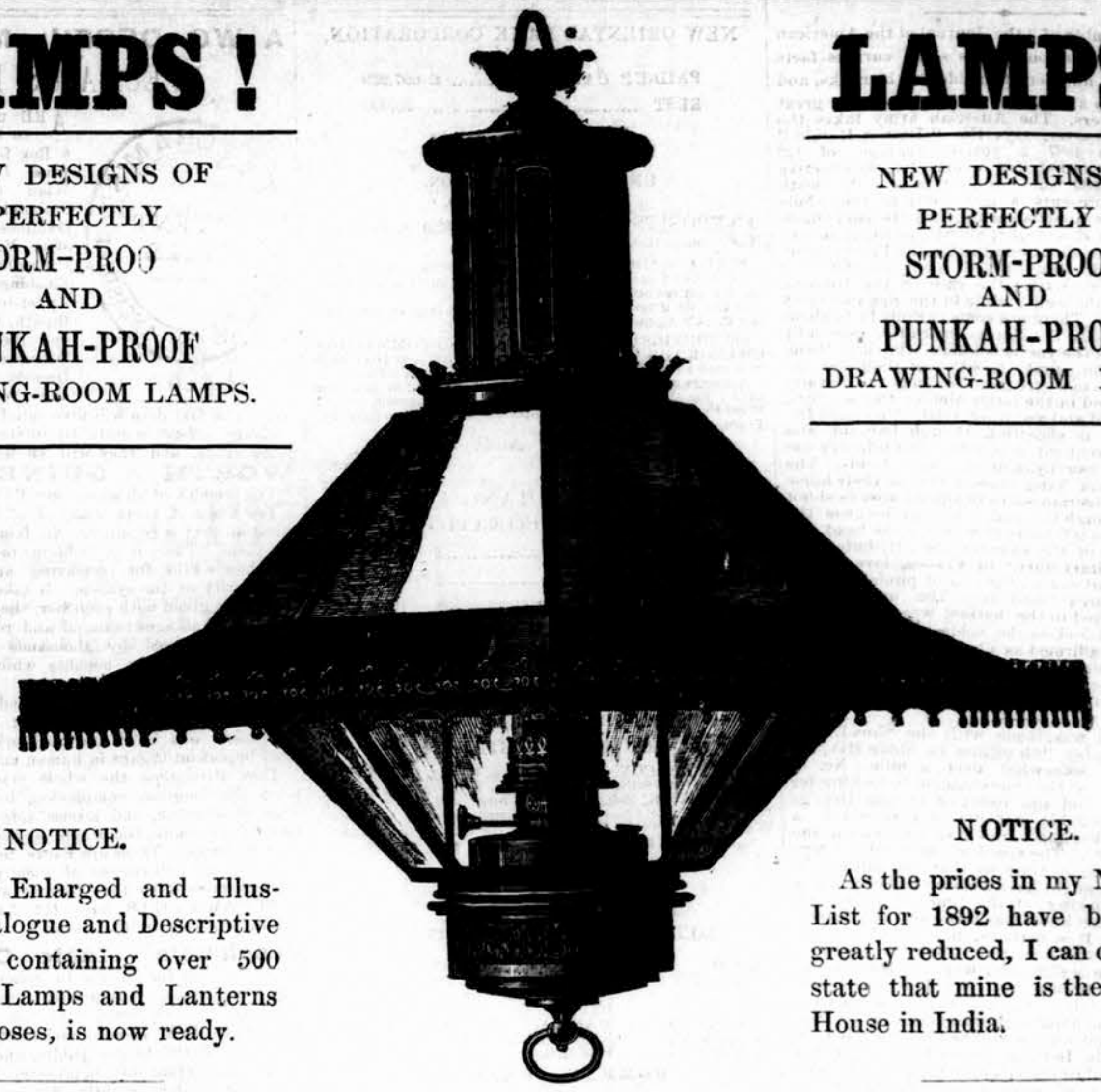

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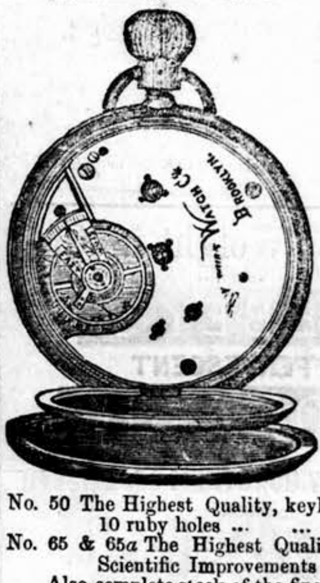

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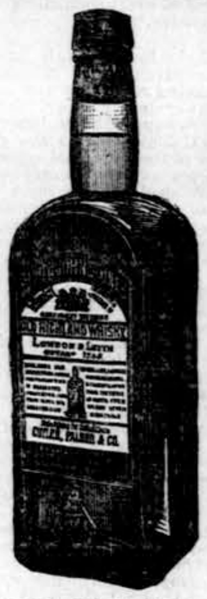

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